

FBI

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XINHUA CITES MOVES TO EASE U.S.-USSR TENSION

OW090648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0632 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Signs have appeared recently that the strained ties between the Soviet Union and the United States have somewhat eased.

Relations between the two countries became tense after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan failed to reach any agreement on disarmament at their meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland last October.

Four and a half months later, Gorbachev declared on February 28 that his country decided to single out the Euromissile from other disarmament issues and proposed to sign "without delay" a separate agreement on elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Washington "welcomed" the Soviet initiative and tabled its own draft treaty on Euromissiles at the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks in Geneva in early March.

Although the seventh round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms ended without progress on March 3rd, the two sides agreed that the group studying the problems of medium-range missiles is to stay on for several more weeks to start working out a joint draft text of the treaty.

In his radio address March 7th, U.S. President Reagan noted that "breakthroughs" had taken place of late in some spheres of relations between the two countries.

Reagan has also announced that Secretary of State George Shultz will visit Moscow in mid-April and he will discuss with Soviet leaders all issues of relations between the two countries, including the possibility of Reagan's third meeting with Gorbachev.

While general bilateral relations have eased to a certain extent, the two superpowers still have deep divergences on many issues, such as space weapons, nuclear testing and regional conflicts.

As to Euromissiles, there are also troublesome problems which remain to be resolved.

For example, the two sides have differences on how to "control and verify" the process of eliminating all intermediate missiles in Europe, and how to deal with short-range missiles in Europe.

Roundup Views Arms Talks

OW061842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 6 Mar 87

["Roundup: Signs of Hope in U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Disarmament Talks (by Shi Lujia)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 6 (XINHUA) -- After two years of tough bargaining and setbacks, there are signs that the two superpowers are heading for a possible agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe at their arms reduction talks in Geneva.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced in a statement last month that the Soviet Union will not adhere to its original position and is willing to make a separate agreement on medium-range missiles with the United States. Gorbachev expressed the Soviets' willingness to reach an agreement as soon as possible with the United States on eliminating all medium-range missiles in Europe within five years. The possible agreement will allow the Soviet Union to retain 100 medium-range missile warheads in its Asian part and the United States 100 warheads on its territory.

Washington responded positively by saying that the Soviet move is "a constructive step" and "removes a serious obstacle" in the way of reaching a new arms-control agreement.

While welcoming the Soviet move, the United States insisted that on-the-spot verification should be conducted on the Soviet elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe after a treaty is signed. It also insisted on the withdrawal of Soviet short-range missiles from some East European countries.

There are signs that the Soviet Union will make concessions on these two points raised by the United States. Soviet officials told a press conference earlier this month that they supported the idea of on-the-spot verification on both sides' elimination of missiles. And Gorbachev had said in the statement that the Soviet Union will withdraw its short-range missiles from Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia and immediately begin negotiations on theatre missiles with the United States once an agreement is reached on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. political analysts have expressed optimism about a possible U.S.-Soviet agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, but some said it takes time to sign such an agreement because of long-standing differences between the two countries.

The two superpowers tentatively agreed in Iceland last October to eliminate all medium-range missiles in Europe. But Moscow insisted on linking the issue of intermediate nuclear forces (as well as that of the strategic weapons) to strict limits on the research and testing of the U.S. "Star Wars" program, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). As a result, no final agreement was reached at the Iceland summit.

Though the Soviet Union has now shown flexibility on medium-range missiles, it still insists on a linkage between the reduction of strategic weapons and the strict limiting on the U.S. "Star Wars" plan.

Gorbachev said in the statement that any agreements on the reduction or elimination of strategic nuclear weapons "should be conditioned by a decision on the prevention of deployment of weapons in outer space." This indicates that still tougher and more complicated negotiations on arms control lie ahead for the two superpowers.

RADIO TALK REVIEWS WORLD MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

OW070419 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Talk by (Yang Chao)]

[Text] Listeners: I would like to use this time to give you some information about world military affairs.

The Soviet Union will equip its troops in Europe with a new laser weapon. This weapon can cause loss of eyesight and can deactivate electronic devices of enemy tanks and planes. Equipped in tanks or armored vehicles, this new laser weapon is difficult to detect. Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has continued to test this weapon in Afghanistan.

Recently, the Norwegian press disclosed that the United States will help develop and purchase Norway's Penguin antisubmarine missile. The U.S. Navy plans to equip its helicopters with this missile. The initial development and experiments will cost 300 million kroner. If the experiments are successful, the United States will spend more than 1 billion kroner to buy the missiles.

In the military expenditures of the South Korean authorities during 1982-1986, the most prominent projects were those to upgrade their Air Force. Among them were purchases from the United States of 36 F-16 fighters, 24 OV-10 military transport planes, and a large number of airborne weapons, including air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles. In addition, the United States allowed South Korea to build 68 F-5 fighters. South Korea recently negotiated with the United States to purchase Hawkeye early-warning aircraft and A-10 attackers.

The British Government has announced that its Armed Forces have signed a contract with British Aerospace amounting to 1 billion pounds, equivalent to approximately \$1.4 billion, to purchase a new-type Rapier 2000 surface-to-air missile. This missile is an improved version of the Rapier Missile developed after absorbing the experience of the Malvinas War. It is aimed at countering high-performance, all-weather, low-flying planes and cruise missiles that have high electronic interference capabilities. Together with advanced planes, this new missile will make up the main air defense force of the British Armed Forces.

Not long ago, the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force announced the establishment of a unit whose sole purpose is the air defense of its bases. Dubbed the First Base Air Defense Group, this unit is composed of some 210 people and has 3 detachments. The command of this air defense group is located at Chitose Base. Chitose and Misawa bases and (?Kunitoku) radar station each have a air defense detachment. The air defense group is equipped with surface-to-air missiles and antiaircraft guns.

The Australian defense minister announced at a 20 January Canberra press conference that his country has allocated 3.5 billion Australian dollars, equivalent to approximately \$2.3 billion, to build 8 warships. Observers believe that the new warships will replace Australia's present convoy ships and destroyers and that they will be deployed in waters far from Australian shores, playing a significant role in the South Pacific.

An FRG military expert, (Wemur), said on 19 January in Bonn that during the past decade the Soviet Union has spent more than 320 billion marks, equivalent to \$170 billion, building an antimissile air defense system. According to (Wemur), the Soviet Union now has more than 1,200 antiaircraft missile launching sites, some 12,000 antiaircraft missile launching installations, 10,000 air defense radar installations, and some 1,200 strategic interceptors. In Moscow, it has built a fail-safe defense system against missile attacks. Also in Moscow, there is an underground antinuclear command that can accommodate 180,000 [as heard] personnel. In addition, the Soviet Union is further expanding its air defense program to counter bombers and cruise missiles.

To put frontier science research in high gear and overcome the shortcomings of the existing science research system, the Japanese Defense Agency is prepared to reorganize its existing technological development departments and research institutes and to establish a second institute solely in charge of high-technology research.

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The main task of this research institute is to develop the newest technology with emphasis on the application of radar, laser, and electronic equipment and on electronic countermeasures for future wars, so as to change the current unfavorable position of the Self-Defense Forces in electronic warfare.

Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell recently announced that women of appropriate age may volunteer for any naval unit except submarine, air, and frogman units. In 5 years, 160 women will undergo combat experience in ground, naval, and air forces.

ECONOMIC AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE

OW090830 Beijing, XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China will continue economic aid to 63 developing countries involving 222 projects in 1987, the OVERSEAS EDITION of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

According to the report, the projects include 13 new projects, 59 continuing projects, 100 projects involving technological and managerial cooperation, and this year about 40 projects are scheduled for completion.

"Providing financial support to other Third World countries has been one of China's ongoing policies, and the country has supplied 1,154 pieces of equipment to about 90 developing countries over the past 30 years," the report said, adding most of the projects are running smoothly and have helped the recipients develop their national economy and raise the people's standard of living.

In addition to funding new projects, China has picked up some industrial and agricultural projects which were suffering deficits and turned them into profit-making enterprises. A leather plant in Mali, textile plants in Burundi and Zambia, and the Tanzania-Zambia railway are just some of the projects improved through aid from China.

WOMEN'S GROUP DEVELOPS TIES WITH USSR, OTHERS

OW070439 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese women are developing closer ties with their counterparts throughout the world. The All-China Women's Federation received 49 foreign women delegations in 1986, and sent 17 groups to 18 countries and regions. For the first time, Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Bolivia and Argentina sent women's delegations to China.

Relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries have been resumed and developed. A Chinese women's delegation visited the Soviet Union last year while women's groups from Hungary and Bulgaria came.

Visiting delegations were introduced to ongoing economic reform in China, the role of women and their position in the also gave a glimpse of English, French, Spanish, [and] Japanese also gave a glimpse of Chinese women.

China's women organizations have also set up relations with international women and children organizations.

SHIJIE ZHISHI EVALUATES SHULTZ VISIT TO AFRICA

HK031113 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 4, 16 Feb 87 p 10

[Article by Wang Qinmei (3076 0530 2734): "Shultz' Whirlwind Visit to Black Africa" -- first paragraph is SHIJIE ZHISHI introduction]

[Text] The United States has suffered continuous setbacks when practicing Reaganism in Africa. The African countries are put stress on the United States by opposing the two hegemonic powers. The basic starting point of Shultz' trip to Africa this time was to improve the United States' relations with the African countries and to prevent the Soviet Union from quietly expanding its influence.

At the beginning of the new year, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz paid a whirlwind visit to Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Liberia from 7 to 14 January. This was his first visit to the south Saharan states since he became secretary of state. What was the purpose of his visit? Last year, by practicing Reaganism, the United States tried hard to regain from the Soviet Union its spheres of influence which were seized by the latter in the 1970's, but did not succeed.

In southern Africa, while greeting Angola and Mozambique with a smile, saying that it would improve its relations and promote its economic cooperation with the two countries, which demand a political solution of the southern African question, the United States also continued to support the antigovernment forces there, encouraging them to fight "low-intensity battles," thus making "Africans fight Africans" with U.S. money and guns. Its actions met with strong opposition and resistance from the African countries. Tanzania and Zimbabwe sent their troops to help Mozambique, and Angola strongly condemned the United States.

On the southern African question, the international community also widely criticized the United States' so-called policy of "constructive engagement," aimed at "quietly persuading" the South African authorities to change their racist practices. Even the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have disregarded Reagan's opposition and passed a resolution on imposing economic sanctions on South Africa.

The U.S. air raid against Libya, which exposed the U.S. policy of power politics, was strongly opposed by Africa, world opinion, and its West European allies.

The Reagan government brutally interfered in the reform and readjustment of some African countries, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe, threatening them by reducing economic aid, so as to bring them further under control. This also resulted in a further deterioration in its relations with some African countries.

Under such circumstances, a new trend has appeared in the antihegemonic struggles in Africa, that is, while keeping to the main orientation of opposing the contention between the two hegemonic powers in Africa, stress is laid on criticizing the United States. A typical expression of this trend is that at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, last November, the participating states unanimously denounced the U.S. stand on the South African question and the U.S. air raid against Libya. Many participants demanded that the United States should compensate Libya for its losses. In the documents of the conference, the United States was criticized by name on more than 50 occasions, which had never happened at any previous nonaligned summit conference, and the Reagan administration became the target of public criticism.

The situation of the Soviet Union is quite different. In 1986, it normalized diplomatic relations with three African countries. It resumed relations with Ivory Coast, which had been suspended for 17 years, improved relations with Somalia, which had been deteriorating for 9 years, and resumed relations with Liberia. The visits by African leaders to the Soviet Union also increased. Last year alone, there were 11 such visits by 10 African countries. Moreover, trade between the Soviet Union and African countries, such as Cameroon, Sudan, and Egypt, also increased by a big margin. According to agreements, the turnover of trade between the Soviet Union and Egypt will reach \$850 million in 1987, higher than the record before 1972.

In short, the Soviet Union has not been "pushed back" from Africa by Reaganism. On the contrary, it has been quietly consolidating, resuming, and developing its political and economic relations with African countries. Although the United States has launched an offensive in Africa, it is still in a relatively passive position. The Lusaka Agreement and the Nkomati Accord, which the United States took great pains to help bring about, are still mere scraps of paper even to this day.

In view of the unfavorable situation in Africa, the United States cannot but readjust its policy, especially its tactics in southern Africa, and make great efforts to improve its relations with African countries. For this reason, since last year, the U.S. Government has repeatedly emphasized that it will take into consideration the question of the sharing of political power between blacks and whites in South Africa. It appointed the senior black diplomat Perkins as ambassador to South Africa and sent Under Secretary for Political Affairs Armacost to visit Zimbabwe and three other African countries. It also agreed to extend the period for some African countries to repay their loans and interest. The State Department announced that in addition to his Africa visit, Shultz is also ready to meet with Botha [as published], president of the African National Congress of South Africa, in the United States.

The purpose of Shultz' African trip is thus obvious. Some commentators said that his trip was chiefly aimed at reducing Soviet influence in Africa. He explained to some moderate countries in Africa U.S. policies toward Africa, especially toward South Africa, and, during his visit, he repeated that the United States will continue its "constructive engagement" with South Africa, but is not in favor of withdrawing companies from there in order to apply sanctions against it. What were the achievements of this visit? Although it was conducive to improving U.S. diplomatic relations and to developing its economic relations with some African countries, generally speaking, the achievements were quite limited. First, Shultz did not put forth any attractive proposals on the solution of the African question. Second, the response of the six countries was far from warm. Third, some countries still have quite different views on the question of southern Africa and other economic questions. The African countries need U.S. aid. They have a greater need to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national dignity. So long as the United States does not change its stand on the question of South Africa and southern Africa, so long as it continues to pursue so-called Reaganism, which is characterized by openly greeting with a smile while covertly supporting "Africans fighting Africans," it is impossible for it to really improve its relations with the great majority of African countries, and there will be no substantial progress in the solution of the southern African question.

XINHUA NOTES OFFICIALS DISMISSED IN SOVIET GEORGIA

OWO90210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text:] Moscow, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Party Central Committee of Georgia has decided to dismiss Y.I. Kedishvili, first vice-chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the committee, the Georgian paper reported.

A decision recently passed by the committee pointed out capital construction in the republic was not satisfactory and falsification and forgery to cover up the fact were rife.

The departments concerned had taken no measures to correct these wrongdoings against the country, continued the decision. The malpractices in Georgia have resulted from serious errors in personnel training, added the decision.

Besides, three vice ministers of construction in the republic were also dismissed and ten other senior officials were either criticized or demoted.

Observers here noted it was rare that so many senior officials were punished at the same time in one single republic.

USSR ARMS NEGOTIATOR CITED ON 'BREAKTHROUGH'

OWO70645 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 7 Mar 87

["Soviet Official: Breakthrough for Euromissile Talks" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Soviet chief negotiator Yuliy Vorontsov for superpower arms talks in Geneva said here today that the superpower nuclear negotiations on Euromissiles had made a breakthrough.

In three or four months, Vorontsov said, a treaty on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe can be expected for signing.

However, the Soviet official said, Moscow would accept all forms of verification of an accord on dismantling medium-range missiles in Europe on the condition that the United States would accept the same procedures.

This issue should be solved on a strict base of reciprocity, the Soviet official told a press conference in the Soviet Embassy here.

He said that British and French missiles were not discussed in the recent superpower talks but would be taken into consideration in the future.

Vorontsov arrived here today after the 7th round of superpower nuclear disarmament negotiations concluded in Geneva.

PRAVDA QUOTED ON EUROMISSILE ACCORD OBSTACLES

OW081604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 8 (XINHUA) — Amid widely spread optimistic speculations that an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe is within the reach, the Soviet Communist Party daily PRAVDA said today that there are still obstacles [that] lay in the path.

"Groundwork has been laid for a practical resolution of the problem", since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced the new proposal on February 28, PRAVDA said.

However, PRAVDA noted that obstacles and difficulties have appeared on the way towards an agreement. It criticized the U.S. Defense Department for conducting "malicious propaganda" on the issue.

For example, PRAVDA reported, the Pentagon has said that "even if all the American missiles are withdrawn from Europe, several hidden Soviet SS-20 missiles could be used to blackmail NATO."

PRAVDA pointed out that "other difficulties are also cropping up" on the way towards an agreement and "ultra-rightist militaristic forces are bringing pressure to bear not only on the European allies of the United States, but even on the Washington administration itself."

The Soviet party newspaper stressed that the solution to medium-range missiles in Europe requires reciprocal moves from the U.S. leadership, although the Soviet side is prepared to sign an agreement on the issue as soon as possible.

It was reported earlier that chief Soviet arms negotiator Yuliy Vorontsov said in Paris Friday that there had been a breakthrough in Soviet-American talks on cutting medium-range nuclear missiles, and the U.S. delegation attending the current round of Geneva arms talks also said in a statement that there are "good prospects for reaching an agreement" on Euromissiles.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST RESUMPTION

OW031115 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] On the occasion of the recent nuclear explosion conducted by the USSR at Semipalatinsk, an employee of our radio station made a short commentary, in which it was noted that this was an important reaction by the Soviet Union to the U.S. refusal to stop nuclear tests.

In August 1985, the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, while the United States, during the same period, conducted underground nuclear explosions on more than 20 occasions. Therefore, on 3 February when the United States conducted the first nuclear test this year, the Soviet Union immediately responded sharply, noting that this was a demonstrative challenge thrown in the face of the world community.

The Soviet Union also announced the resumption of nuclear tests to counteract the U.S. threat and to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. On the question of nuclear tests, the commentary continues, the United States and the Soviet Union have made their own calculations. The Soviet Union, by means of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, is attempting to prevent the United States from fulfilling the American Star Wars program. The United States, on the other hand, intends to reach a technical breakthrough in space weapons by means of continued nuclear tests. People are concerned at the appearance of a new escalation in the arms race between the United States and the USSR.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS USSR SCHOLAR ON POLITICAL REFORM

OW081658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 8 Mar 87

["Political Reform Indispensable for Transforming Soviet Society, Says Soviet Scholar (by Tang Xiuzhe)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Political reform is becoming increasingly vital for the success of other reforms as the process of restructuring society continues in the Soviet Union, according to a well-known Soviet scholar.

Reforms cannot be carried out without changing and perfecting the political system because their success requires the participation of the entire population, explained Georgiy Shakhnazarov, chairman of the Soviet Association of Political Science, in an interview Friday with XINHUA. The importance and urgency of political reform are being felt more clearly as the transformation of Soviet society deepens, he said.

Shakhnazarov said a fundamental restructuring of the Soviet political system is not much needed given that the system has been shaped over a period of 70 years. However, he said it does not follow that no change could be made to the political system, citing electoral policies as one area due for reform.

Shakhnazarov, a jurist by profession, said that one of the most difficult and complex problems facing the Soviet Union is to review and reassess numerous orders and directives issued by the party and government which may now be outdated.

While these orders and directives helped to open vast prospects for greater democracy in the Soviet Union, reassessment and possible revocation of some tens of thousands of directives is long overdue, he said.

The professor stressed the need to review democracy, saying there is nothing shameful about it. A review of democracy is necessary to embetter socialism. Every citizen should carry out his role in society, be aware of his rights, and gradually become accustomed to a life of democracy, he said.

Commenting on the role of the Communist Party in the democratization of Soviet society, Shakhnazarov said socialism cannot be advanced without the leadership of the party. He said the role of the party should be to chart the political course for the country's development and that the party should not replace the functions of government. He gave the analogy of a leading party official totally preoccupied with overseeing seed-sowing, becoming worthless as a leader.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION

OW030836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met a delegation from the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party here today. The delegation is led by Ryosaku Sasaki, permanent advisor to and former chairman of the party.

Briefing the Japanese visitors on China's domestic situation, Li said the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is a collective and no one is allowed to go against this collective.

Li described China's domestic situation as one marked by stability and unity. He said China's policies on reform and opening to the outside world are developing steadily. "The Chinese people have benefited from these policies and we will uphold them," he added.

He said personnel changes in China's leadership will not change the country's general principles and policies.

He said some foreigners hope that China will totally give up the planned economy, practice only the market economy and go in for capitalism and overall Westernization. This is sheer illusion, he added.

China persists in the four cardinal principles, Li said. "We are engaged in socialist modernization, not a capitalist one. It is for socialism that we Chinese revolutionaries fought hard and fast."

Sasaki told Li about his impression of his visits to China and hoped to continue working for Japan-China friendship.

Present at the meeting were President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae.

ANTI-CHINA DEMONSTRATION REPORTED IN JAPAN

HK260918 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1035 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Report: "Members of the 'Spring of China' Group and Japan's Right-Wing Organizations Make Trouble in Front of the Chinese Embassy in Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Feb (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- Members of the "Spring of China," an organization that has long advertised "democracy and freedom," and of Japan's right-wing bodies including the "Japanese Universal Association," the "Society for the Great Restoration Movement," and the "Showa Restoration League" last Saturday staged a demonstration for over an hour in front of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, arousing concern among the people there.

According to a report by the Japanese police, members of the above four organizations took buses from the Tokyo Yasukuni Shrine and arrived in front of the Chinese Embassy at about 1020. There they shouted slogans through loudspeakers for a while. Afterward, they left and then came back again. This was repeated six times.

Onlookers said that the full name of the "Japan Branch of the Spring of China" was the "Japan Branch of (the Spring of China) of the Chinese Democratic League." Apart from shouting slogans in Chinese against China's current policies, the people on the bus also instigated the personnel of the embassy to "take part in the democratic movement, carry out struggle, and strive for a democratic and free spring." They also shouted anti-Chinese slogans in Japanese and condemned Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita, general secretary of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, for "liking the CPC" and pursuing a "capitulationist foreign policy."

The "Japanese Universal Association," the "Society for the Great Restoration Movement," and the "Showa Restoration League" are left-wing organizations that loyally defended Japanese militarism built by the prewar Japanese emperor. The war prisoners visited by members of the Japanese Diet and Cabinet included Hideki Tojo. This aroused great repercussions among the Asian nations that were subjected to Japanese aggression during World War II. The Chinese Government also lodged a strong protest against it. That members of the right-wing organizations selected the Yasukuni Shrine as the point of departure for their demonstration and blamed China for its "intervention" in Japan's internal affairs obviously had much to do with the Chinese Government's protest against visits to the shrine by the Diet and Cabinet members.

There must be something behind the joint action against China taken by the "Spring of China" in collaboration with defenders of militarism in Japan. People cannot help asking: Was this an expedient action or the revelation of their true colors?

RENMIN RIBAO ON OPPOSITION TO JAPAN DEFENSE SPENDING

HK280800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 87 p 6

["International Jottings" by Fang Qiu (2455 4428): "The Visible Popular Will"]

[Text] Japan's "MAINICHI SHIMBUN" published a survey 2 days ago which showed that 77 percent of the Japanese people are opposed to defense spending exceeding the 1 percent limit of the gross national product. This demonstrated the trend of opinion in Japan on this issue.

This move on the part of the Japanese authorities has aroused strong international reaction. In particular, Asian countries close to Japan have expressed great unease. Although in the survey conducted by "MAINICHI SHIMBUN" those questioned gave a variety of reasons for being opposed to exceeding the 1 percent limit, 39 percent said that "Japan may very possibly become a military power," 25 percent said that this move "runs counter to the pacifist spirit of the Constitution," and 27 percent were "worried about greater international vigilance against Japan." Putting these together, it can be said that the great majority of those questioned based their replies on preserving peace and on their concern for Japan's future developments. It is evident from this that in the several postwar decades, the Japanese people have gained a common view with the peoples of other countries on the questions of preserving peace in Asia and the world and preventing Japan from embarking on the road of militarism again.

The results of this "MAINICHI SHIMBUN" survey also show that the idea of certain people in hoping that Japan will take the road of becoming a military power has no mass basis. The great majority of the Japanese people are acting to nip an evil in the bud by expressing opposition to exceeding the defense spending limit as soon as this move is initiated.

THAI CROWN PRINCE CONTINUES VISIT TO PRC

Feted in Shanghai

OW031115 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday evening Mayor Jiang Zemin gave a banquet at the Shanghai Mansion in honor of Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and his entourage and extended a warm welcome on their visit to Shanghai.

Proposing a toast to the guest, Mayor Jiang said: Today Shanghai had fine weather with warm sunshine. It symbolizes Shanghai's special welcome for Your Highness. China and Thailand have constantly developed exchanges in the fields of economics, culture, science, and technology over the past few years. This visit by Your Highness will further strengthen our friendship and promote economic and trade development.

Responding to the toast, His Highness the Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon said: I am very glad to tour our fraternal neighbor country, China, on behalf of His Majesty the King and to have the opportunity to visit beautiful Shanghai. We have been showered with warm receptions all the way by people everywhere in China. It provides a very good opportunity for us to understand China, and we would like to express our sincere appreciation.

Accompanied by Xiang Chongyang, vice minister of China's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries, Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and his entourage arrived in Shanghai from Nanjing by special plane yesterday morning. Mayor Jiang Zemin, Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi, and others met the guests at the airport. After leaving the airport the honored guests from Thailand visited the Jiang Nan Shipyard.

Tours Hangzhou

OW041330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Hangzhou, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon left here today for Xiamen.

The prince arrived here from Shanghai March 2 and in the evening he was honored at a banquet held by acting governor Shen Zulun of Zhejiang Province.

He visited a farm in the suburbs of Hangzhou and toured the Lingyin Temple and some other places of historical interest.

Honored in Guangdong

OW061633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Guangzhou, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and his party today visited two cities, Zhongshan and Zhuhai, in Guangdong Province.

Accompanied by Deputy Governor Yang Li, the prince drove from Guangzhou earlier today to the Shaxi District of Zhongshan City, located in the middle of the Zhujiang River Delta.

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He visited a clothing factory in Shaxi, and the Longdong Clothing Factory jointly run by the entrepreneurs of Shaxi Town and Hong Kong.

He also paid a visit to a peasant's family there.

In Zhuhai, the prince visited a brewery and a porcelain plate factory.

This evening Mayor of Zhuhai Liang Guangda gave a banquet for the Thai visitors.

Continues Guangdong Visit

OW071544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Guangzhou, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and his party today continued his visit to Zhuhai and Zhongshan Cities, in Guangdong Province.

This morning, the prince visited an old folk's home in Zhongshan which is a social welfare unit funded by local people. More than 60 old men and women live there.

The prince presented them with a heart checking instrument, and in return a 76-year-old amateur painter gave the prince a traditional Chinese painting he did.

In Zhongshan the prince also visited a washing machine factory with a total annual output of 400,000.

This afternoon the Thai visitors went to Fushan City and visited a rattan plant and a pottery and porcelain factory.

Later the Thai prince prayed at the Liurong Monastery in Guangzhou.

Departs for Home

OW081106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Guangzhou, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon concluded his two-week state visit to China and left here for home this afternoon.

He was seen off by Xiang Chongyang, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, and Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province.

A young girl presented a bouquet to the crown prince at the airport.

Thai Ambassador to China Tet Bunnak said at a press conference he gave at the order of the crown prince this morning that the prince has gained a profound understanding of China through his two-week tour of China.

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He noted that the prince has witnessed economic, scientific and technological growth in China's special economic zones as well as urban and rural areas and has made extensive contacts with Chinese people of different walks during the visit. The prince's current visit to China will certainly promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the Thai and Chinese peoples, the ambassador said.

NEW ZEALAND'S PALMER DISCUSSES UPCOMING VISIT

OW090852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Wellington, March 9 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer stated here today that New Zealand "is prepared to devote resources at the highest political level" to ensure that the relations between New Zealand and China develop smoothly and constructively.

Interviewed with XINHUA on his eight-day official China visit starting March 14, Palmer expressed his wish that the forthcoming visit will help enhance the harmonious political relationship and broaden contacts between the two countries.

He noted that New Zealand is interested in establishing a sound basis of consultation and cooperation with China and in pursuing opportunities for trade.

In 1986, China was New Zealand's fifth largest market, taking 386 million NZ dollars (about 193 million U.S. dollars) worth of exports. He stressed that New Zealand can offer China many of the advantages it seeks to derive from the West without too many complications.

"My discussions in Beijing will provide an opportunity to reaffirm in explicit terms New Zealand's commitment to the relationship, and to explore ways in which it can be developed further," he reiterated, adding that "it will be useful as well to bring Chinese leaders up to date on New Zealand policy in areas where China also has an interest, for instance the South Pacific, and to seek Chinese views on broader international developments."

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER VISITS SHENYANG

OW051438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Shenyang, March 5 (XINHUA) -- Australian Minister of Communications Peter Morris and Australian Ambassador to China Ross Garnaut and their party arrived here by air this afternoon as the guests of the Liaoning Provincial Government. Later they attended a ceremony for signing a memorandum of understanding on the Liaoning Province urban studies consultancy service project. The document was signed after repeated consultations by the provincial government, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the Australian departments concerned.

This will help promote cooperation between the province and Australia in harnessing Hunhe and Taizi Rivers and tackling the problems of urban transportation.

Today acting Governor of Liaoning Province Li Changchun met and feted the Australian visitors.

CHEN PIXIAN MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW281834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with a delegation from the France-China Friendship Group of the French Senate led by Senator Robert Laucournet, president of the group.

Chen said that Sino-French relations have developed constantly since the two countries established diplomatic relations and the contacts between the two parliaments have increased. He expressed satisfaction over the development of the relations between the two countries and parliaments.

Chen also briefed the visitors on China's present political and economic situations.

After the meeting, Chen attended a dinner in honor of the delegation given by the China-France Friendship Group of the NPC.

President of the China-France Friendship Group Cao Yu praised the France-China Friendship Group for making important contributions to the friendship between the two parliaments and peoples. He said he was sure that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop steadily for a long time to come.

Laucournet said that people-to-people contacts are the foundation of friendship and parliamentarians of various countries could do a lot of work for this friendship.

The French delegation arrived in Beijing this afternoon and will also tour Handan, Chongqing, Chengdu and Shanghai besides Beijing.

PLA NAVY CHIEF HOSTS BANQUET FOR FRG VICE ADMIRAL

OW071438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Liu Huaqing, Navy commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a dinner here this evening in honor of Vice Admiral Hans-Joachim Mann, inspector of the Navy of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party.

In his toast, Liu said that the visit of Vice Admiral Mann, the highest Navy officer of Federal Germany to China, has opened a new chapter in the history of the relations between the Armed Forces, especially navies, of the two countries.

He said that the Federal German Navy has much experience in training and equipment modernization for the Chinese Navy to learn.

Mann said that with the increase of common points shared by the Federal German and Chinese navies, their friendship will be furthered.

Mann arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Liu Huaqing, who presided over a ceremony to welcome Mann here this morning.

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Admiral Meets Zhang Aiping

OW081114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping and Hans-Joachim Mann, inspector of the Navy of the Federal Republic of Germany, today agreed to have more exchanges between the navies of the two countries. They had a 30 minute meeting at the Great Hall of the People here today. Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huaqing was present.

CITIC OPENS EUROPEAN OFFICE IN FRANKFURT

OW051013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn, March 4 (XINHUA) -- China International Trust and Investment Corp. (CITIC), one of the largest Chinese companies doing business with foreign countries, opened its European office in Frankfurt today.

CITIC President Rong Yiren said at a reception for the opening of the office that the Chinese Government policy to invigorate the domestic economy while opening to the outside world has made dramatic achievements.

He said the policy, widely supported by the Chinese people, will not be changed but will continue to be improved.

Rong told his guests that CITIC is a product of the open policy. The establishment of a European CITIC office in Federal Germany was aimed at further developing business and promoting economic ties with European countries, he added. He thanked the Federal German Government and the City of Frankfurt for their help in setting up the CITIC office.

Mayor of Frankfurt Wolfram Breock, who attended the reception along with more than 250 guests from Federal Germany and China, hailed China's open policy and said he was honored to have the CITIC European office in his city.

Chinese Ambassador to Federal Germany Guo Fengmin also spoke at the reception.

NEW ENVOY TO PORTUGAL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW131652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Lisbon, February 13 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Portugal Chen Ziyang today presented his credentials to the Portuguese president, Mario Soares.

After President Soares accepted the credentials, he had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

Yesterday the Portuguese foreign minister and some officials of the Foreign Ministry also received Ambassador Chen.

The Chinese Ambassador arrived here on January 19.

CPC OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS ON RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

OWO11418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (XINHUA) — A senior official of the Chinese Communist Party today concluded discussions on party relations between China and Bulgaria.

During his five-day visit to Bulgaria, vice minister of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Li Shuzheng, held talks with his Bulgarian counterpart Kostantin Atanasov, during which they also exchanged views on the economic reform in their respective countries.

The two also discussed some international issues.

They both said that contacts and exchange of visits between the departments concerned of the two parties help promote their mutual understanding and contribute to the socialist cause in their countries.

Dimitur Stanishev, Central Committee secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, also met with the Chinese vice minister during the visit.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS SFRY REPUBLIC DELEGATION

OWO71136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0917 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met here this afternoon a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Croatia of Yugoslavia, led by Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of Croatia.

The delegation arrived in Beijing earlier today at the invitation of China's Liaoning Province, with which Croatia established trade partnership in 1981. The visitors are leaving for Liaoning this evening.

Delegation Visits Liaoning

SKO90732 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Excerpt] At the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, a government delegation of the Republic of Croatia in Yugoslavia, headed by Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Croatia, arrived in Shenyang by plane on 7 March for a friendly visit to the province.

Provincial Vice Governor Zuo Kun met Milovic and his entourage at the airport. A child presented flowers to President Milovic. [passage omitted]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT MAKES VISIT TO PRC

Arrives 6 Mar

OWO61154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived here this afternoon on a five-day state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Accompanying him on the visit are his wife Sitti Mwinyi, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, and Minister of Trade and Industry of the Zanzibar Government Salmin Amour.

The Tanzanian visitors were greeted at the airport by Yu Hongen, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of coal industry, and Vice-Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan.

During his stay in Beijing, Mwinyi is scheduled to meet Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. The Tanzanian president will also tour Chengdu, capital of southwest China's province of Sichuan.

Mwinyi visited China in 1973 and 1985. This is his first trip to China since he became Tanzanian president in October 1985.

Meets Li Xiannian

OWO70558 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian presided over a welcoming ceremony for visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Mrs Mwinyi at a plaza east to the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The visitors arrived here yesterday on a five-day state visit.

As Mwinyi and his wife arrived at the plaza, Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamai stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them.

The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthems of Tanzania and China amid a 21-gun salute.

Accompanied by Li Xiannian, Mwinyi reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Mwinyi was also greeted by 300 youngsters who danced and waved colored streamers.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, State Councillor Chen Muhua, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and Minister of the Coal Industry Yu Hongen.

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After the ceremony, the two leaders entered the Great Hall of the People to have a chat over a cup of Chinese tea.

Li Comments on Relations

OW070709 Beijing XINHUA in English 06052 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi told his Chinese host Li Xiannian here today that he has come to China to consolidate and develop the friendly relations between Tanzania and China, which Tanzania has always treasured.

The Chinese and Tanzanian presidents had a cordial meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Li Xiannian told the visitor that the China-Tanzania friendship was carefully nurtured by leaders of the two countries. "We and our next generations should make new efforts to keep our friendship flourishing," Li said.

He stressed that China always stands by the African people and supports their efforts to safeguard independence, rights and interests. He also hoped that the African peoples would be successful in building up their countries.

The Chinese president also told Mwinyi that the recent personnel change in the Chinese leadership has no impact on China's established policies.

Mwinyi said that Li's briefing helped him know better about China.

Mwinyi Talks With Zhao

OW070834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed their support to the just struggle of the South African people during their talks here today.

Zhao praised Tanzania for its policy of nonalignment, fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism, promotion of African unity and regional cooperation as well as its positive contributions to maintaining world peace and safeguarding the rights and interests of the Third World.

On the world situation, Zhao pointed out, Kampuchea and Afghanistan still remain "hot spots" in the Asia-Pacific region. The key to solving the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues still lies in the withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese troops.

On South Africa, Zhao said that China will continue its support to the just struggle of the South African people.

Mwinyi, who arrived here yesterday on a five-day state visit to China, replied that the South African situation is still very stark, but the struggle against apartheid is growing. Tanzania will make every effort to support the just struggle of the South African people and call on the international community to follow closely and support the South African people's struggle.

He spoke highly of China's role in the international arena. He said that China is not only opposed to colonialization and supports the Nonaligned Movement, but has also extended great support to the South-South cooperation and worked for establishing a new international economic order.

Both Zhao and Mvinyi expressed satisfaction with the growing Sino-Tanzanian relationship and cooperation and the wish to continue to expand this relationship.

Li Holds Banquet

GW071556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Li Xiannian presided over a banquet welcoming Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mvinyi, Mrs Mvinyi and their party here this evening.

In his speech, Li said both the Chinese and Tanzanian leaders have long attached great importance to developing friendly relations between the two countries.

He noted the Chinese visited by Chairman Nyerere and President Mvinyi on several occasions, saying that the two countries have maintained fruitful cooperation, and the close relations between the two peoples have been steadily developed and enhanced.

At present, he said, it is more necessary for the two countries to support each other and carry out exchanges and cooperation of diversified forms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit so as to meet each other's need and attain common development.

Li said the Chinese Government and people have always highly appraised and supported the efforts made by Tanzania and other African countries in developing economy and raising people's living standard, and appreciated and admired Tanzania's just stand and the positive role it has played in international affairs.

He pointed out that the situation in southern Africa has aroused increasing concern of the international community.

Li said: "The South African and Namibian peoples have waged various forms of struggle against the perverse acts of the South African authorities, thus winning widespread sympathy and support of the international community.

"Supporting each other and making concerted efforts, Tanzania and other frontline states have made important contributions to safeguarding state sovereignty and security and maintaining peace and stability in the region."

Li Xiannian, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, reaffirmed that China will continue to stand firmly on the side of the African people, strongly condemn the South African authorities for their atrocities and resolutely support the just struggle of the people in Southern Africa until their final victory.

He said at present, the Chinese people are going all out to turn China into a modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

"Historical experience has told us that to make China prosperous and strong, we must take the socialist road under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

"Opposing bourgeois liberalization is aimed at better ensuring the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and revitalizing the economy and firmly and steadily conducting the economic restructuring and political reform.

"The achievements China has made in various fields in the past few years have proved that this is a correct line which suits China's national conditions and accords with the fundamental interests of the one billion Chinese people.

"We will take every step to correct any deviations from this line and ensure the realization of China's grand goal of socialist modernization," he said.

In his toast, Mwinyi said the friendship between the two countries has been built on the fundamental principles of sovereign equality and mutual respect and [is] always mutually beneficial. He said: "We in Tanzania have always regarded China as our great ally in our efforts to improve the economic and social well-being of our people. Since the treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed in 1965, Chinese assistance to Tanzania has increased tremendously and it now covers a wide range of fields."

He said: "The most important characteristic of Chinese assistance is that it is given to us without any strings attached to it or any ulterior political motives. And the main objective of the Chinese assistance is to help us to help ourselves."

Mwinyi condemned the racist South African regime which "has intensified its brutality against the black people who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population in that country."

The obnoxious policy pursued by the South African regime cannot be allowed to continue forever, he added. South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia must also be condemned.

Both China and Tanzania believe, Mwinyi said, that mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa is [as received] the only peaceful way left to end apartheid.

He said Tanzania and China also have similar positions on matters related to disarmament and international peace. They are both strongly opposed to the escalation of the arms race between the superpowers, he added.

He said: "Our two countries should continue to work closely together at the United Nations and in other international fora."

"The areas on which our two countries have a convergence of positions are many," he said. "If I have mentioned a few, it is only to illustrate our strong desire to continue to cooperate with each other in the pursuit of our common objectives."

Among those present at the banquet were Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress; Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua, Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen; Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying; and Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

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Meetings Held

OW071354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi exchanged views here today with Xu Zhaolong, vice-chairman and president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), on running joint ventures between the two countries.

During their meeting today, Mwinyi said that being a young country, Tanzania has great potential for economic growth and desires to cooperate with China in this field.

"We find in CITIC a very good match-maker for Tanzanian-Chinese cooperation," Mwinyi said. He invited CITIC leaders to visit Tanzania and discuss with the Tanzanian side the possibility of running joint ventures on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Earlier today President Mwinyi visited the party school of the Chinese Communist party Central Committee which is the highest institution for training party cadres.

Mrs Mwinyi, wife of President Mwinyi, visited an arts and crafts factory and a street market in Beijing.

This afternoon, talks were also held between Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa, between Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Minister of Trade and Industry of the Zanzibar Government Salmin Amour, and between Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army He Qizong and Tanzanian Vice-Minister of Defense and National Service Abdulrahman Kinana.

Deng, Mwinyi Hold Talks

OW080656 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping met visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, greeted Mwinyi at the entrance of the meeting room, and expressed warm welcome to him.

The two leaders, who had met two years ago during Mwinyi's previous visit, were very happy to see each other again. Mwinyi wished Deng good health and a long life.

Deng, 83, said that he wanted to live to 1997 when Hong Kong returns to China so that he can visit Hong Kong.

Deng inquired of Mwinyi about his talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang yesterday, which Mwinyi described as "very good."

Deng also asked about Tanzanian Party Chairman Nyerere's health and asked Mwinyi to convey his best wishes to Nyerere.

Deng Confirms Policies

OM000854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 8 Mar 87

["China Will Not Change Its Policies: Deng Xiaoping" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping told visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi here today that China will not change its policies.

These policies include adherence to the four cardinal principles (socialism, leadership by the Chinese Communist Party, people's democratic dictatorship, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), whole-hearted efforts for socialist four modernizations, policies on opening to the outside world and on reform, and its economic and political structural reforms.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, gave this remark while briefing Mwinyi on China's domestic situation at the latter's request during their meeting today.

Deng described the adherence to the four cardinal principles and efforts for socialist modernizations as the basic policies and line of the Chinese Communist Party since the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Party Central Committee held in December 1978.

To build socialism, the party has set forth goals for the two phases, he said.

It requires two prerequisite conditions to fulfill these goals, namely, the international environment of peace and domestic stability and unity, Deng said. With these two conditions, China can carry out socialist construction with leadership and in an orderly way.

For this, China has formulated a series of policies, mainly that of opening to the outside world, conducting reforms and invigorating the domestic economy, and there will be no development without the open policy, he said, adding that these constitute a set of interrelated policies.

Referring to a query of whether China will change its policies and line, Deng said this is a misunderstanding and affirmed that China's current policies will only be implemented still better and more smoothly in the future.

He also said China will continue its efforts to lower the average age of the leadership.

Deng acknowledged that China's experience in the past eight years shows that China has scored initial, satisfactory successes, and that this has proved that China's adherence to the four cardinal principles, its policy on economic construction, and its opening to outside world and reform is correct.

The opposition to bourgeois liberalization is a long-term task for education, and China will conduct positive guidance and education instead of launching a political movement, Deng said, adding that the country needs a political situation marked by stability and unity.

Mwinyi thanked Deng for the briefing and said China's experience is worthy of learning and reference.

Deng said that as for reference, questions must be considered and solved in view of specific conditions of one's own nation instead of copying from other countries.

Mwinyi Visits Memorials

OW081058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and his wife Sitti Mwinyi laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes here today.

Later, they paid respects to the remains of Mao Zedong, late chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, at the nearby Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

In the afternoon, Mwinyi, his wife and their party visited the Temple of Heaven Park, where they viewed the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, the Imperial Vault of Heaven and the Circular Mound.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

OW090336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China and Tanzania signed an agreement on economic and technological cooperation here this morning.

Chinese President Li Xiannian and Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi were present at the signing ceremony.

The Two governments also exchanged four notes on China's aid to Tanzania in constructing part of the workers's living quarters in Kiwira coal mine, the Zanzibar Broadcasting studio providing some medicine, medical apparatus and food.

The five documents were signed by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa on behalf of their respective governments.

Mwinyi Leaves for Sichuan

OW090250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and his wife left here for a visit to the southwest China province of Sichuan by special plane this morning.

Mwinyi is accompanied by Yu Hongen, Chinese minister of coal industry.

Earlier, Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife bade Mwinyi and his wife good-bye at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. Mwinyi expressed his thanks for the warm reception accorded to him by his hosts, saying his Beijing stay, though short, has been "very pleasant".

Li said: "We both desire to promote the friendship between the two countries," added that China will develop friendly relations with all African countries except South Africa.

Mwinyi said African countries and all other civilized nations in the world are opposed to the inhuman apartheid policy pursued by the South African authorities.

PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN EGYPT

OWO80606 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, March 7 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation of science and technology arrived here tonight to attend the first meeting of the Chinese-Egyptian Joint Committee for Cooperation in Science and Technology.

The Chinese scientists are expected to hold talks with the Egyptian side and sign a protocol on 1987-1988 scientific and technological cooperation between the Chinese and Egyptian Governments. They will also visit some of Egypt's scientific and technological units.

The above-mentioned Chinese-Egyptian Joint Committee was set up on the basis of the agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the two governments, which was signed in Beijing in April 1983. According to the agreement, the committee will have a meeting annually and each country sends a delegation of the ministerial level to the other side every four years as well as the exchange of a delegation at a lower level in an interval of two years.

The four-member Chinese delegation was headed by Pan Zhiyuan, a department director from the Chinese State Commission of Science and Technology.

CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OWO61020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Ghanaian Ambassador to China Osei Bonsu Amanka and his wife gave a reception here today to mark the 30th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ghana. Chen Muhua, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, was among those present at the function.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR GHANA'S NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

OWO21929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xun, special envoy of the Chinese Government and minister of geology and mineral resources, left here for Accra to attend the celebrations of Ghana's 30th independence anniversary. He will also head a government delegation to pay a friendly visit to Guinea and Senegal.

CPC SECRET DOCUMENT ON FIGHTING LIBERALIZATION

OW071051 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 7 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 6

[By KYODO correspondent Henmi]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar — A reliable Chinese source has recently disclosed to the KYODO NEWS SERVICE the full text of an important secret document of the CPC Central Committee, giving detailed instructions to all party organizations on how to fight against bourgeois liberalization.

Entitled "A Party Central Committee Notice (dated 28 January 1987) Concerning Some Problems in the Current Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization," the document was distributed in a limited edition as "Document No 4 of the Party Central Committee." Influenced by the January political change, which led to former General Secretary Hu Yaobang's downfall, the document defines the struggle against liberalization trends as a vital question for the party and Chinese socialism, and calls on all party organizations to conduct a strict ideological check with the principles of Chinese socialism as a test of allegiance.

The notice explains the content of instructions in four items. Notable is the fact that under Item No 1 it conducts a self-criticism of the feebleness of the party Central Committee as a whole, saying that the democratization movement carried out by students across the country last December spread "because we did not assume a clear posture and failed to take resolute (counter) action." It clearly shows how shaken the party on the whole was by the student movement, which cried for democracy and freedom, saying, "From the party Central Committee to provincial party committees, we were very feeble and confused on the political and ideological work front."

Under Item No 1, it also notes that a small number of party members "produced a very serious result" by taking the position of promoting the liberalization ideology. It also defines that "support of liberalization amounts to negation of the socialist system." Saying that how liberalization is dealt with will "bear on the destiny of the party, the state, and socialism,". It indicates the party's posture to devote all its energies to tackling the problem and directs the ideological reeducation of all party members.

Under Item No 2, it directs: 1) Limit the antiliberalization struggle strictly within the party and the political and ideological realm; 2) emphasize basic political principles and line; and, 3) fight against tendencies departing from party guidance and the socialist road.

However, it points out that in this struggle "the people's life should not be influenced" and, in addition to excluding economic and agricultural policies, scientific and technological research, and literary and art surveys from the targets of the struggle, it makes clear that non-CPC democratic parties and factions, as well as intellectual elements outside the party, should not be drawn into the struggle.

The notice also confirms adherence to the double hundred policy, and instructs that research and studies incidental to modernization construction and political and economic reforms be carried out boldly, thus giving the appearance that it is a compromise between the reformist faction in the party, which wants to continue the reform line, and the conservative (left) faction, which wants to struggle in all areas.

The point maintained by the reformist faction is reflected in the stipulation (under Item No 3) that the number of targets toppled be limited and "controlled (punitive) action" be taken against those who openly advocate liberalization despite repeated warnings, thus showing the strong concern that escalation of the struggle hinder economic construction.

It also pays greatest attention to holding confusions in check by saying that the approval of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee is necessary when criticizing someone by name and pointing out that literary, film, and television works should not be criticized at random. It says that only party central organizations can take critical action against problematic works.

This is believed to be an indication that, even in the midst of the rise of the conservative faction following Mr Hu Yaobang's fall, the reformist faction still maintains a significant force, aiming to rebuild the political and economic reform lines through a certain compromise with the conservative faction.

DENG XIAOPING'S 'PRIOR' WARNING ON DEMONSTRATIONS

OW031339 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 3 KYODO -- Chinas senior leader Deng Xiaoping made what could be taken as his "prior" warning against students' democracy-demanding demonstrations as early as about two months before the students started demonstrations last November.

In the warning, Deng said China should not allow any kind of liberalism.

This was known from secret party documents, the full text of which was disclosed recently by a high-ranking party source. The documents concern Deng's lecture at a party Central Committee plenary session held on September 28 last year.

The party's general office circulated copies of the documents among a limited number of high-ranking party leaders only one day before an expanded Politburo meeting, held on January 16 this year, where party Premier Zhao Ziyang was named to concurrently serve as acting general secretary.

The circulated documents were reportedly used for criticizing Hu for his mishandling of the students' demonstrations demanding "bourgeois liberalism."

Some observers take the newly revealed documents as another proof of the still powerful leadership of the 82-year-old Deng among Chinese leaders. This thus led the observers to rule out the rumor about Deng's "retirement" at the next 13th party congress expected to be held this autumn.

EDUCATION PAPER ON NEW TERM AT ANHUI UNIVERSITY

OW061459 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] According to a report by ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, the reshuffle of the leadership of the China University of Science and Technology ordered by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has brought new changes in the university.

Teaching in this university has resumed in good order since the beginning of the new school term. Education on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization is being carried out in a gentle and mild way under the leadership of the new leading body in the university. In this respect, preliminary results have been achieved. At the beginning of the new school term, a gratifying scene has appeared in the University of Science and Technology. More than 4,700 undergraduates and postgraduate students have resumed their classes on schedule. Those who are sick or unable to return to school on time for one reason or another have requested leaves of absence. During the winter vacation period, many students were given well-meaning advice by their parents, relatives, friends, and people in various sectors of society in the course of studying and getting practical experience in society. They conducted self-examination with regard to the campus upheaval at the end of 1986. Talking about what they saw and heard during the winter vacation, many students said: After we went back home, our parents, middle school teachers, relatives, friends as well as brothers and sisters unanimously agreed that it was wrong to make trouble at campus. The elder members of our families reminded us of lessons learned in the past, and talked about the catastrophes during the Cultural Revolution. Right now, popular sentiment favors stability. Everyone wants to maintain the situation of stability and unity and develop the four modernizations program. Basically, nobody in society supports us in staging demonstrations. After studying and conducting self-examination, some students who took the lead in making trouble wrote to party organizations, while others approached various party organizations to express their views and admit their mistakes.

Beginning 13 February, nearly 500 students and cadres in the school who are party members attended a three-day seminar to study and discuss the relevant documents including Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the Spring Festival party and the decision made by the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening education with regard to the legal system and on maintaining stability and unity. President Teng Teng and deputy secretaries (Liu Qi) and (Wang Xuebao) of the party committee of the university made reports, while Secretary Peng Peiyun of the university's party committee delivered a speech. In their reports and speeches, they stressed the significant and protracted nature of the fight against bourgeois liberalization and the policy laid down by the CPC Central Committee. They also expressed their views on the campus unrest at the end of 1986, while describing how party organizations had repeatedly criticized Fang Lizhi and how he had time and again refused to mend his errors. All this helped the students understand the situation, nature, and reasons for the development of the nationwide campus upheaval at the end of 1986 and Fang Lizhi's mistakes; helped them raise their awareness of the important and protracted nature of the current fight against bourgeois liberalization and of the relevant policies; and clarified some of their muddled ideas. This seminar has attained good results. A fine atmosphere prevailed in the seminar when the students were listening to reports and discussing issues. Some of the students said: It was easy to fall prey to the erroneous fallacies in the past, because we did not study political issues regularly and thus lacked the correct guidance. Many people realized the necessity of engaging in political studies.

To give positive education in a gentle and mild way and in various forms is a method adopted by the university's party committee in carrying out education among students on the current situation and policy during the new school term. The university has decided to hold lectures on the current situation and policy once every two weeks during the new school term. Students are encouraged to study on their own, listen to reports, exchange their own experiences, and seek the guidance of the teachers so that they will be able to truly solve issues in their minds through self-study and self-examination.

To strengthen ideological-political work, the school leaders personally gave lectures. Secretary of the party committee Chen Peiyun gave party lectures to teachers and students with party membership. As a result of these efforts, vast numbers of students understand more about the significance and policy of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, and the doubts in their minds have disappeared. Even those students with extreme views and behavior are beginning to change. The number of students who dare to express correct views has increased.

In the new semester, the university's new leading body went to academic departments, student dormitories, classrooms, and laboratories to have heart-to-heart talks with the students and to inquire of teachers about their work. Based on their contact with the new leading body and their impression of its work, most of the teachers are satisfied with the new leading comrades' work style, ability, and knowledge of political-ideological theories. Many students pointed out: A school president must try to foster all-round development in the student body. Not only must he be good in his vocation, he must also have high political standards and administrative skills. Our new president and party secretary are strong in all these areas.

BOOK ON FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES TO BE PUBLISHED

OW062353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) — "Lectures on Upholding the Four Cardinal Principles" have been compiled by the Educational Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee into a book and will be published by the HONGQI Publishing House at the end of March. The lectures are intended as a teaching material to guide students of China's universities, colleges, and secondary schools in education on political theory and moral thinking.

The book effectively refutes the erroneous ideas spread by a handful of advocates of bourgeois liberalization and offers a thorough and detailed analysis of the current vague understanding in ideological theory. It is enlightening in that it provides reasonable answers to some of the issues of common interest to the people, in particular among the young students, by combining theory and practice.

OUSTED UNIVERSITY HEAD ASSESSES SUPERCONDUCTOR

OW070653 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA) — Chinese scientists are carrying out persistent research in the field of superconductors. The Physics and Chemistry Departments of Beijing University, in cooperation with the Beijing Modern Physics Research Center, recently made new progress in superconductor research with high critical temperatures.

On 4 March the Cryogenic Research Section of Beijing University's Physics Department tested a superconducting material of the reitrium-barium-copper-oxygen system developed by this university. The tests conducted showed that its starting temperature for superconductive change is above 100 degrees on the absolute temperature scale (minus 173.15 degrees Celsius). Around 91 degrees on the absolute temperature scale (minus 182.15 degrees Celsius), its electrical resistance vanishes. The range of change is very narrow. In the range of only 2 degrees, the value of electric resistance decreases by three orders of magnitude. Tests were also conducted on the diamagnetism of this material. It was proved that around 92 degrees on the absolute temperature scale, strong diamagnetism begins to appear — a significant sign of the appearance of the superconductive change.

On the afternoon of 5 March, the above research achievement was assessed by Guan Weiyan [ousted president of the China University of Science and Technology], an academic department member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and expert in superconductivity physics; Yang Guozhen, director of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Zhao Zhongxian, specialist in superconductivity physics. In their opinion, the results of the tests are trustworthy.

FOREIGN FIRMS INTERESTED IN USING PRC SATELLITES

OW090414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- To date, 10 foreign companies are interested in renting China's return satellites, and some have already signed contracts, the OVERSEAS EDITION of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

Wu Keli, vice-president of the China Great Wall Industrial Corporation said, "Foreign companies from the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and France have expressed interest in renting the use of the launching platform or sharing the use of the satellites for experimentation."

Since 1975, China has successfully launched eight return satellites and started providing launching services for foreign countries in January. The Chinese-developed FSW-1 and FSW-11 return satellites are available on the international market.

These two satellites include an equipment module and a return module, with their return rate up to world advanced standards.

YU QIULI URGES EMULATING LEI FENG SPIRIT

OW060819 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- Title: Carry Forward the Lei Feng Spirit and Train New People with Ideals, Morality, Education, and a Sense of Discipline -- Speech by Comrade Yu Qiuli at a forum on emulating the Lei Feng spirit

(5 March 1987)

Comrades: It is great of importance to hold this forum on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the movement to learn from Lei Feng. Several comrades who made speeches spoke very highly of the Lei Feng spirit, elaborated very well on the significance of learning from Lei Feng, and gave many good suggestions on how to carry forward the Lei Feng spirit in the new situation. Most of the comrades attending the forum today are advanced individuals or representatives of advanced collectives from various fronts doing well in emulating the Lei Feng spirit. From these comrades, we can see that the Lei Feng spirit is being carried forward, that new "Lei Fengs" are continuing to grow up, and that our young generation is full of promise.

Lei Feng was a great communist fighter who was nurtured by the party and grew up in the People's Army. He was a prominent representative of good youth during the socialist period and an example to be emulated by the whole Army and the people throughout the country, especially the young people.

The Lei Feng spirit is the communist spirit, the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and the spirit of warmly loving the party, the motherland, and socialism, studying painstakingly, waging arduous struggle, being selfless, and taking pleasure in helping others. The Lei Feng spirit embodies the purposes of our party and our People's Army. It also manifests the fine traditions and work style of our party and Army.

In 1963 when Lei Feng was widely praised as a model by society, the party Central Committee and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, including Mao Zedong, called on the whole Army and the people across the country to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng." The widespread activities of learning from Lei Feng played a significant role in arousing the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of people and bringing about fine socialist practices. These activities had a far-reaching influence on all of society and especially on the broad masses and youths and juveniles. This was followed by the emergence of large numbers of advanced models from various parts of the country and from the Army, who not only inherited the Lei Feng spirit but also added new substance to this spirit. The Lei Feng spirit, as we call it today, has a deeper and wider meaning. It is representative of the advanced ideology of the new young generation and has become a vital part of the great spirit of our times.

Now our country has entered a new historical period of socialist modernization. The party Central Committee has put forward the proposition that we should build a high-level civilization, not only material but also spiritual. Emulating and carrying forward the Lei Feng spirit has a significant effect on strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and promoting the construction of material civilization. While we needed to emulate the Lei Feng spirit in the 1960's, it is also necessary for us to do so in the 1980's and in the years to come. Emulating and carrying forward the Lei Feng spirit is of far-reaching practical significance in upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and doing a still better job in implementing the policies of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy. It is also of far-reaching practical significance in inheriting and carrying forward the fine traditions of our party and Army, beefing up our ideological and political work and guiding the younger generation to grow up healthily. The allegation that the Lei Feng spirit is outdated is wrong. As an embodiment of the socialist and communist ideologies and ethics, the Lei Feng spirit has great vitality. It is not outdated today, nor will it become obsolete in the future.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: "Whoever wishes to become a genuine communist should emulate Comrade Lei Feng's good moral character and work style. In 1980 he pointed out: "As far back as the period of the new-democratic revolution, we took communist ideology as a guide in all our work, calling on party members and other progressive people to act and speak within the bounds of communist morality, commending and trying to spread the spirit of such slogans as 'Serve the people wholeheartedly,' 'The individual is subordinate to the organization,' 'Be selfless,' 'Utter devotion to others without any thought of self,' and 'Fear neither hardship nor death.' We have now entered the socialist period, yet some people have had the audacity to criticize these high-minded revolutionary slogans. What is worse, this preposterous criticism, which should have been rejected, has found sympathy and support among some people in our own ranks. How can a communist imbued with party and revolutionary spirit tolerate such things?"

Lei Feng's lofty ideals and moral character were manifested in many ways. First and foremost, we should do the following in emulating the Lei Feng spirit:

We should emulate his spirit of painstakingly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, as well as science and cultural knowledge.

In his studies, Lei Feng had a "nail" spirit [dingzi jingshen] of studying diligently and going deep into the subject without fearing difficulties. This spirit is especially required today when we are working on the program of modernization. The broad masses of young people must clearly know the historical responsibility on their shoulders, and strive to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, modern science, and cultural knowledge to become qualified workers of both good moral character and high caliber to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

We should emulate his spirit of being selfless and serving the people wholeheartedly. Lei Feng wrote in his diary: "I live to serve the people wholeheartedly." "I want to dedicate my limited life to serving the people, a task without limit." This lofty spirit Lei Feng demonstrated was a vivid manifestation of selflessness. In the new situation, where we are conducting reform, opening ourselves to the outside world, and invigorating our domestic economy, we should make all-out efforts to carry forward this spirit and resist corruption by decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, such as selfishness, self-interest, money before everything, and wholehearted quest for profit. We should self-consciously subordinate our personal interests to the overall revolutionary interests and, if necessary, not hesitate to sacrifice all we have for the sake of the interests of the party and people.

We should emulate his spirit of diligence, thrift, simplicity, plain living, and hard struggle. Not only was this spirit required in the years of the revolutionary war, but is also needed at this time when we are proceeding with modernization. Not only should we struggle hard under the condition of relatively low living standards, but we should continue to do so even when our living standards have been raised. We should emulate Lei Feng's example of being diligent, thrifty, and simple in our daily life, working industriously and strenuously, and contributing to the prosperity of our country and the happiness of its people.

We should emulate his "nail" spirit of strictly abiding by discipline and working in a down-to-earth way. The "nail" spirit means being subordinate to the needs of the revolutionary cause, warmly loving one's own work, cherishing one's job and delving into it wholeheartedly. This is required for our national construction and our Army's discipline, and is a character that everyone should possess. During the new period, we should not only be active in forging ahead and bold in exploring new ways, but should also work carefully and strenuously and make full use of our intelligence and wisdom at our own work posts.

Lei Feng grew from a common soldier to a great communist fighter and scored extraordinary achievements at an ordinary work post. The basic reason for this was that he had lofty communist ideals and a firm faith in the party. He compared the party to a mother and took socialism as his lifeblood. He said: "I have only one desire in my heart. I want to be wholeheartedly dedicated to the party, socialism, and communism." This was fully indicative of his boundless love for the party and socialism and his lofty faith in communism. Lei Feng was born in the old society. By comparing the new and old societies and studying revolutionary theory, he deeply felt the correctness of party leadership and the superiority of the socialist system, thus creating a firm determination from the bottom of his heart to follow the party in taking the socialist road. Ideal and faith are the spiritual pillar of an individual. Only when an individual has lofty ideals and a firm faith can he have farsightedness, an open and broad view, and a staunch fighting will and keep to the correct political orientation and the correct road of life. Practice has proved that only the CPC can stand for the interests of the people of all nationalities in our country and lead China in marching forward victoriously.

The leadership of the Communist Party was needed in carrying out the revolution. It is also needed when we are engaging in construction. It is an inevitable course of the development of China's history to keep to the socialist road, build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and finally achieve communism, all under the leadership of the party. In dealing with this fundamental issue, all our comrades and the broad masses of young people must take a clear-cut and firm stand. They must resolutely follow the party and unswervingly take the socialist road just as Lei Feng did.

To emulate and display the Lei Feng spirit is a necessity throughout society. This is even more important to the broad masses of young people. Lei Feng is a good example for the young people of China. The road he took in his growth represents the correct orientation for young people in China while growing up. The party and people are pinning their earnest hopes on the younger generation. The broad masses of people should practice and propagate the Lei Feng spirit, turn themselves into people of a new type with lofty ideals, high moral and educational standards, and a strong sense of discipline, and temper themselves into useful people in the development of the socialist modernization program. Lei Feng was originally in the Army. The broad masses of commanders and fighters in the Army, and all young people, must take the lead in emulating Lei Feng, so that the Lei Feng spirit will be brought into full play in the Army.

Over the past few years, propaganda departments at all levels, all CYL organizations, and political organs throughout the country did a great deal of work to launch the drive to learn from Le Feng, and scored remarkable achievements. However, we must also realize that the new situation has imposed new requirements in emulating the Lei Feng spirit. We must strengthen our leadership and learn from Lei Feng even more effectively and in a down-to-earth manner. Right now, many young people know little about Le Feng's deeds and ideas. In this regard, we must strengthen our propaganda work to make the Lei Feng spirit strike root in the hearts of the people. We must give publicity to the Lei Feng spirit, and emulate Lei Feng in close connection with our efforts in propagating and learning from the achievements of other heroes and models in various fields of endeavor; further create an atmosphere of "learning from the Lei Feng spirit and encouraging people to foster lofty ideals, raise moral and educational standards, and strengthen their sense of discipline"; and continually develop "two types of civilization."

Other Leaders Laud Lei Feng

OWO60843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 5 Mar 87

[By reporters Li Shangzhi and Zhang Sutang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) — Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and representatives of advanced individuals and collectives attending a Learn-From-the-Lei-Feng-Spirit Forum held a discussion at Huaiyuan Hall in Zhongnanhai this afternoon and reached this common conclusion: The Lei Feng spirit, full of vitality, is not, and will not be, out-of-date. Whoever wants to be a true communist should learn from Comrade Lei Feng's moral character and style.

Comrade Le Feng has been dead for 25 years. But his name remains known to every household in China, and his spirit is called the Lei Feng spirit.

Arriving at Huaiyuan Hall earlier than the others, Wang Zhen and Song Renqiong, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission chatted cordially with Zhang Haidi sitting in a wheelchair.

Then came Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department; Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; and others. They exchanged views with Zhu Boru and other comrades at the discussion on the development of the Lei Feng spirit in the new situation.

At the discussion, participants enthusiastically spoke in succession. They said that ideals and faith are one's spiritual pillars. It was necessary to learn from the Lei Feng spirit in the 1960s, and it is still necessary in the 1980s. [passage omitted]

Yu Qiuli made a speech. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Wang Zhen said: The name of Lei Feng is so familiar to us all, and his spirit warms the people. In learning from Comrade Lei Feng, we should learn from his spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. Comrades on all fronts should do their work and studies in the Lei Feng Spirit, contribute to socialist modernization, and pass on the Lei Feng spirit from generation to generation.

Hu Qili held: Lei Feng is always an example the broad masses of young people should learn from, and the Lei Feng spirit always inspires them to go forward. In the new situation, it is necessary to carry out learn-from-Lei-Feng activities effectively and in a down-to-earth way in order to make the Lei Feng spirit further strike root in people's hearts.

Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, said: The tasks on the shoulders of young people of the 1980s are greater and more arduous than those on the shoulders of the young people of the Lei Feng generation. We are carrying out tasks never undertaken by our predecessors. We must uphold the communist banner, fight for our common ideals, undertake the four modernizations, and foster new social and moral practices. Therefore, we must be loyal to the party's cause, take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, and persist in serving the people while carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world. [passage omitted]

Liu Yandong, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, presided over the discussion. This discussion was jointly sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department, and the CYL Central Committee. More than 50 people attended the discussion, including responsible persons of relevant departments and representatives of advanced individuals and collectives that had distinguished themselves in learning from Lei Feng in various parts of the country.

Commentary Exalts Lei Feng

OW080751 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Station commentary: "The People Will Never Forget Lei Feng"]

[Text] Lei Feng, a young enlisted serviceman, died in the line of duty 24 years ago, thus ending his brief life. However, the great Lei Feng spirit he left behind has continued to live on and shine, with dazzling brightness, in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people.

The Lei Feng spirit is a spirit of orienting oneself to the cause of the party and socialism, sacrificing one's personal interests, living up to one's own words, working hard, and serving the people wholeheartedly.

The birth of the Lei Feng spirit in the 1960's was neither accidental, nor planned. It was an inevitable outcome of the times. Owing to the establishment and continuous improvement of new socialist production relations at that time, brand-new human relations and standards of social conduct totally different from those of the old society emerged as the times required. Along with the growing popular support for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, more and more people began to take communist ethics as their guiding principle in their words and deeds. The glorious traditions of the older generation during the years of war were inherited and carried forward by the youths of New China, and exerted a tremendous influence upon them. It was precisely because of such historical conditions, and because Lei Feng had conscientiously tempered himself and set strict demands on himself through social practice, that the great Lei Feng spirit was born.

Lei Feng was an ordinary citizen whose conduct reflected the spirit of the people. The Lei Feng spirit is a realistic and down-to-earth one, and will certainly find a strong echo in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. Facts of the Chinese people's emulation and commemoration of Lei Feng over the past 2 decades or so clearly show that his spirit is an outcome of history, and is imbued with the pioneering spirit of the times. Such pioneering spirit of the times is founded on a broad social basis. This is because Lei Feng transformed bookish communism into a tangible and concrete image that touches the people. It is also because the Lei Feng spirit vividly reflects the Chinese working people's noble character. His virtues of placing others ahead of himself, finding it a pleasure to help others, working diligently and thriftily, and being strict with himself are exalted and accepted by hundreds of millions of people. It is precisely because of this perfect combination of the pioneering spirit with the broad social basis that has enabled the Lei Feng spirit, which embodies the Chinese nation's fine traditions and radiates with the glory of communist ideology, has struck deep in the hearts of the people and encouraged them to exert themselves and advance.

It is necessary to emphasize that the times have given a new meaning and vitality to the Lei Feng spirit. While inheriting the basic characteristics of the Lei Feng spirit, countless Lei Feng-type advanced people have continuously developed and enriched it with new substance, making it the crystallization of the fine qualities of all exemplary people. To emulate and carry forward the Lei Feng spirit has become an important component of building socialist spiritual civilization in the new historical era. We often hear people say: "It would be good if Lei Feng were here." This remark is made when someone complains about a certain social practice. "Lei Feng is back. I have just met a live Lei Feng," people say when praising a certain noble act. This social phenomenon reveals to us that our times need the Lei Feng spirit, our people need Lei Feng, and the Chinese people will never forget Lei Feng.

HU QIAOMU REPLIES TO SHANGHAI STUDENT'S LETTER

OWO71213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0839 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Shanghai, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- In his reply to a letter from Qian Hongbin, a student from Shanghai Huangpu District's No 2 Work-Study School, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Political Bureau, encourages students at work-study schools to be proud and confident of, and to improve, themselves.

He says: Whatever has been done by advanced personages can also be done by the students of work-study schools, as long as they are determined and resolved to do so.

Qiao Hongbin wrote a letter to Hu Qiaomu last November, recounting his experience on working with national model worker Yang Huaiyuan as a crew-member on the passenger ship "Changliu" when he joined a work-study students inspection group to Qingdao during the summer. While learning from Yang Huaiyuan, he and other fellow students were praised many times by the passengers for their warm service. In addition, he and others saved a drowning Shandong girl in Qingdao. In his reply, Hu Qiaomu says: You have learned from Uncle Yang with actual deeds by working your passage on the ship in which you and your schoolmates were being taken to Qingdao for social studies. Although this is only a beginning, it proves that, whatever has been done by advanced personages you can do, as long as you are determined and resolved to do so. This is called self-respect, self-confidence, and self-improvement.

In his letter to Hu Qiaomu, Qian Hongbin also mentioned that some people in society look down on work-study students, and wrote about the agonies caused by such an attitude. Hu Qiaomu replies: You and your fellow students will encounter difficulties on your way forward, because of this or that mistake you previously committed. In order to regain society's trust you must be extra determined and must make relentless efforts to become of value to society and to people. You should constantly learn from contemporary advanced personages! As long as you insist on doing so, society and the people will definitely trust you.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ORIGINS OF 'TOTAL WESTERNIZATION'

HK070328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Zhou Suyuan (0719 3307 3293): "The Man Who First Advocated the Theory of 'Total Westernization'"]

[Text] The theory of "Total Westernization" is not a new idea. It circulated in China's ideological circles as early as half a century or so ago. Bourgeois scholar Hu Shi was the first to advocate this "brilliant view."

In contemporary history, the Chinese generally assumed three different attitudes toward Western culture. One was following the traditional concept of "guarding against things foreign," with an attitude of resolutely rejecting Western culture. It was represented by so-called diehards. The second was one of limited acceptance of Western culture necessitated by circumstances. It was represented by so-called compromisers. The third was advocating freedom from any artificially imposed restrictions and introducing "Westernization" by every possible means. It was represented by the "advocates of the Westernization movement." By the time of the May 4th New Culture Movement, Hu Shi had become a "leading figure" among the "advocates of the Westernization movement." In 1929, he wrote in the CHINA CHRISTIAN YEARBOOK an article entitled "The Cultural Conflict in China." In this article in English, he used two terms at the same time to express his idea of Westernization. One was wholesale Westernization and the other wholehearted modernization. After the publication of the yearbook, sociologist professor Pan Guangdan, in a commentary published in the English-language CHINA CRITIC WEEKLY, pointed out that the two terms used in Hu Shi's article were different in meaning. The first could be translated into the Chinese equivalent of "total Westernization," and the latter, "all-out modernization" or "full modernization." He also said that he could support "all-out modernization" but not "total Westernization." Since then, a new term of "total Westernization" has appeared in the Chinese vocabulary. The idea of "total Westernization" has also since started circulating.

Since Hu Shi first advocated the idea, some people have taken over this slogan, giving it wide publicity. Sociologist professor Chen Xujing wrote a book entitled "A Way Out for Chinese Culture" (finished in 1932). In his book, he said such arguing for the "total Westernization" of China: "1) Contemporary European culture is indeed more advanced than ours; 2) Western modern culture, whether we like it or not, is the trend in the world of today." "We may as well give up living in this world. If we want to live on, we are impotent and helpless unless we follow this trend." On 17 March 1935, in the "editor's postscript" of issue No 142 of DULI PINGLUN [INDEPENDENT COMMENTARY] sponsored by him, Hu Shi openly declared that he was "all for Chen Xujing's idea of total Westernization" as "Being fundamentally Westernized," giving the idea publicity. He said: "If your population of 400 million is to survive in this world, there is no way other than Westernization. To seek Westernization, only by getting fundamentally Westernized can there be the effect of it! ... Lessons in the past several decades tell us that the cleverest way for us is only to sincerely, honestly, and quickly and without hesitation get fundamentally Westernized." (XINHUA WENTI ZHI PIPAN) [COMMENT ON THE PROBLEM OF WESTERNIZATION, 1 April 1935]

The idea of "total Westernization" is absurd. The argument in itself also does not hold water. Once it appeared, it became an object of criticism and condemnation by many people. Hu Shi later also came to understand this problem. He said: "Such a slogan as 'total Westernization' had been subjected to so much criticism and had touched off a lot of controversy, probably because there was something wrong with this term. This was because 'total,' strictly speaking, means 100 percent commitment. Given 99 percent, it cannot be considered 'total.'" We cannot help admitting that it is not easy to settle for strictly 'total Westernization' in regard to quantity. Culture is only a way of life and cannot but be restricted in every way by the people's economic conditions and traditional habits. This is what we described before as cultural inertia. You may believe in 'Western food being relatively sanitary.' But in fact, we can never expect everyone to dine on Western food and switch over to the use of knives and forks. Moreover, Western culture does have in it lots of what has historically been followed. Not only are we sensibly unwilling to adopt them, but actually we would never accept them in their entirety. You may say that the Christian faith is much more brilliant than our Buddhist religion. But in fact, Christianity consists of 100 or 200 denominations. They are themselves accusing each other. Which denomination should we follow? If it is argued that 'we may as well accept its religious spirit,' then that is not 'total.'" Therefore, it crossed his mind not to call for "total Westernization." Instead, he suggested "being fully transformed on a world basis." Hu Shi considered that such a change in wording had several advantages; 1) "We can do away with debate over minor details;" 2) "We can easily win sympathetic support;" 3) "We can avoid the problem of quantitative strictness in regard to "total Westernization." [Chongfen Shi Jiehua Yu Quanpan Xihua [Being Fully Transformed on a World Basis and Total Westernization, 22 June 1935]

Despite such interpretation by Hu Shi, how can the idea of "being fully transformed on a world basis" be justified? What does "being transformed on a world basis" mean? Does it mean unified world culture? Then that basically does not exist in the real-life world. Even in the far distant future, there also can hardly be unified world culture. Also, how can it be called "fully"? Here is still the problem of quantity. It is a concept that Hu Shi himself could hardly explain in clear terms. Therefore, like "total Westernization," "being fully transformed on a world basis" does not qualify as a fully justified scientific idea, and is only a hollow slogan. The two are basically the same.

Capitalism cannot save China. The road of "total Westernization: is especially not passable. This has been proved by history. Anyone with some knowledge of history understands this. Now, in the 1980s, just as the Chinese people are striving to build socialism with Chinese features, some people have dredged up the idea of "total Westernization" harping on the same string. There is really nothing novel and brilliant about it.

EDITORIAL URGES SENSE OF NATIONAL SELF-ESTEEM

HK080500 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Chinese Are Capable of Catching Up With and Surpassing Advanced World Levels"]

[Text] Superconductor technology is one of the new high technologies in modern times, and the use of superconductor materials, like the use of semiconductor materials, will lead to a new industrial and technological revolution. Recently, our country's researchers made major breakthroughs in developing superconductors with the critical temperature onset being above 100 k, thus taking a leading position in the international technological competition which involves many powerful rivals. The good news has greatly inspired the people. Here, we extend our warm congratulations to Zhao Zongxian, Chen Liquan, and other 11 comrades who made major contributions to this research project. Their sense of national self-esteem and self-confidence, their high aspirations and abilities, and their spirit of dedication, innovation, seeking the truth, and cooperation should certainly be admired and respected by the people.

China is a country with a time-honored civilization known to the world. If the ancient Grecian civilization was the peak of the civilization of a slavery society, then China's science and technology in the stage of consolidating the feudal system during the Qin and Han Dynasties already held top place in the world. When Europe was in the middle of the Dark Ages, the Chinese nation held high the civilization banner for humanity and made brilliant contributions to the development of world's science and technology. Some people advocate patriotism by quoting the saying that "A son must not dislike his mother's ugliness." In fact, this saying is not true. China is not ugly at all. She has vast territory and rich resources, a time honored civilization, a huge number of industrious, brave, and intelligent people, and a splendid scientific and cultural tradition. The Chinese nation is an outstanding nation in the world rather than a "sick nation" in eastern Asia. Only in the last few centuries, most especially in the last 100 years, China became backward for various reasons. It is a common historical fact that a nation holds different positions in different historical periods in the development of the world's science and technology. It is important that we now acknowledge our present backwardness in the economy and in science and technology precisely because we are determined to catch up with the world's advanced level, to change our backward conditions, and to rise again as a powerful nation in the Eastern part of the world. All Chinese people who have high aspirations and courage should cherish such a strong sense of national self-esteem.

"Will China be able to catch up with the world's advanced level?" Some people have doubts. To have self-confidence, we must first have a sense of self-esteem. In China's history, there have been many first creations, discoveries, and inventions in science and technology that we should feel proud of. Now as the Chinese people have stood up, and the road leading to national prosperity has been opened, why can't we catch up with the world's advanced level?

Although our science and technology remain backward now due to various historical reasons, this does not mean that we are backward in everything. Since the founding of New China, our science and technology have made great progress. Our nuclear, rocket, and space technologies have all reached the world's advanced levels, and our technologies of making synthetic insulin, synthetic ribonucleic acid, and synthetic germanium crystal now rank first place in the world. Today, the research achievement of the superconductor technology once again proves that the Chinese people have the determination and ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations. The attitude of parochial arrogance and the practice of national seclusion brought about evil results in our country and must not be repeated. However, the attitude of belittling our own strength, the sense of inferiority, and the talk about the Chinese people's deep-rooted bad habits and shortcomings or the total negative assessment of our nation will bring us nothing good, but will just cause people to become disappointed, pessimistic, and despairing. We should be full of confidence, and should work hard like the superconductor research group and make unremitting efforts to build a strong China and win more championships for our country in the field of science and technology.

Some people said that if a Chinese person stays alone, such as in a laboratory or an examination room, he may prove very capable; however, if three Chinese people get together, they will get nowhere just as three dragons become a worm, or even poorer than a worm. They even said that Chinese people cannot unite themselves and tend to fight against each other, and described this as the Chinese people's "deep-rooted bad habit." However, the major achievement in the superconductor research shows precisely the unity and cooperation of our scientific researchers. In terms of partial conditions, we may lag behind the Western developed countries, but we have the superior socialist system and the strong sense of responsibility for making our nation powerful and prosperous. Comrades in the Physics Research Institute, from top to bottom, and from the old scientists to young and middle-aged scientists, made concerted efforts and cooperated closely, with the 11 research groups jointly tackling many difficult problems in the research project. This finally turned the unfavorable conditions into advantages and won the success in research. As comrades of the Physics Research Institute said, what we won is a collective championship!

Of course, it is impossible to change our backward conditions in science and technology in one single move, and we still have a very long way to go. Today the historical mission of building our country strong and prosperous has been put on our shoulders. We must work hard in a down-to-earth manner, spare no effort, unite to accomplish the great cause. Only thus can we feel no qualms about our predecessors and future generations!

STATE COUNCIL TO HALT EXTORTION OF ENTERPRISES

OWO71100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has decided to set up an office specially to crack down on extortion practised on enterprises, today's ECONOMIC DAILY reported.

Over the past few years, China's enterprises have been seriously suffering from the imposition of unreasonable charges and fees. Last April, work was done in many places and regions to stop such extortion, with a certain amount of success.

But the paper added, "Generally speaking, the problem still remains unsolved and serious, posing a great harm to enterprises by extorting their profits and checking their potential."

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According to the paper, the office aims to lash out at the leaders of the units which extort funds from enterprises. "All unreasonable demands for fees from enterprises, units or individuals under the name of urban construction, improving public utilities, and promoting education are illegal. Financial and tax authorities are entitled to confiscate any fees collected extortionately for the state," the paper said.

The office will also help to work out a relevant law to protect enterprises, the paper said.

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC RESULTS NEED IMPROVEMENT

OW081150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Despite a double digit growth in production in the first two months of this year, the economic results of China's industry remain to be improved, according to the State Statistics Bureau today.

Chinese enterprises yielded 142.62 billion yuan in output value in the January-February period, up 14.1 percent over the same period of last year. The double digit increase was the result of the small base figure last year, said a bureau official.

The power and primary product industry and products for farm use as well as textiles and electronic products have maintained the momentum of increase since the beginning of February.

In the first two months, electricity output increased by 9.9 percent, power plant equipment, 2.3 times and refrigerators, nearly 100 percent.

But no significant improvement was made in economic results, though successes were reported in the readjustment in the industrial product-mix in the last quarter of 1986, the official said.

Sizable funds were occupied by unmarketable goods and the amount of working capital occupied also increased. There were no significant changes in other economic indices.

But economists are optimistic about this year's industrial production now expected to increase at a proper rate and with better results as a cost-efficiency drive is going on throughout the country.

MULTI-BILLION YUAN BILL ISSUE TO AID INVESTMENT

HK061219 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 4 Mar 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Sun Yougeng]

[Text] The People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, has given the green light to the four specialized banks under its jurisdiction to issue financial bills totalling 4 billion yuan this year to assist the nation's economic development.

Following successful issues by the Agricultural Bank of China and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in the last two years, the Central Bank this year decided to include the other two specialized banks.

The bank has authorized the Agricultural Bank to sell one billion yuan of bills; the Industrial and Commercial Bank, 1.5 billion yuan; Bank of China, 500 million yuan; and the People's Construction Bank of China, one billion yuan.

Zhang Zhiping, of the bank's Financial Administration Department told BUSINESS WEEKLY that as part of China's financial reforms, the selling of financial bills was viewed by banking experts as a way to diversify the nation's various banks' fund-raising channels.

The money raised through the bill issues will be used as specialized loans. They will aim to apply the finishing touches to projects in collective ownership and covered by national economic development plans which are in need of a little more investment. They will aid the production of marketable goods by collective-owned enterprises. They will be used to boost fixed asset investment in state-owned enterprises whose working capital is less than 30 percent of the total required by the state but which need a small short-term bank loan to generate profits to fill the gap, Zhang said.

The four specialized banks this year also have special sectors to serve. The Agricultural Bank and the Industrial and Commercial Bank will cater to working capital needs of businesses and projects near completion; the Construction Bank will provide short-term fixed asset investment loans and the Bank of China will serve the capital needs of enterprises with export-oriented production. The Agricultural Bank's loans also cater to the development of farming, industry, commerce and self-employed businesses in rural areas.

All the bills, except those of the Construction Bank, have a maturity of one year with an annual interest rate of 9 percent, 25 percent higher than the yearly interest rate for term deposits. The lending rate of the special loans ranges from 10.8 percent to the maximum of 14.40 percent, Zhang said.

But the bills to be issued by the Construction Bank will mature in two years with an annual interest rate of 9.9 percent.

Since the cost of the bills is rather high, the banks have to set a higher lending rate to ensure a minimum profit, he said, noting that the banks usually find the potential borrowers before they begin to issue the bills step by step. And the higher-than-ordinary cost will make the banks very cautious about the borrowers.

"That's why the potential borrowers are so restricted," the official said. "We must make sure that the loans will generate good economic rates of return and enable the specialized banks to make some profit."

In 1985 when the Agricultural Bank and Industrial and Commercial Bank issued financial bills to the public for the first time in the People's Republic, borrowers had to present mortgage or financial guarantors.

The high cost also makes the potential borrowers very cautious, Zhang said. They had to make sure the profit-generating prospects exceeded the high cost of the borrowings.

"It has already turned down many potential borrowers because it was unsure whether they could pay back the banks," he said. "But the enterprises which did borrow have already generated good economic results."

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However, many borrowers complain that the lending rate is too high and ask the banks to cut the rate down a little bit, Zhang said. The banks, on the other hand, did not waver.

"There is no lack of borrowers," Zhang said, noting that the loans are aimed at helping those enterprises and projects which promise a profitable return.

The financial bills would be sold to individuals only, the Central Bank official said.

"The public response is very encouraging," he said.

When the Agricultural Bank took the lead in issuing bills in early February, Beijing residents rushed to the bank's various branches to stand in long lines for their turn to buy. Most people bought an average of 3,000 to 4,000 yuan worth of bills. But an unidentified senior resident bought 120,000 yuan worth.

"We'll have no problem selling the 4 billion yuan of bills," said Zhang whose division assumes direct responsibility for the capital market operations nationwide.

The issues will also help promote some competitions among the four specialized banks in terms of customer service, Zhang said.

He said competition among the banks for a share of the bills was virtually nonexistent, and added that the bill sales would not cause the individual savings to move drastically from one bank to another.

Now that the bills have been approved, the four banks will fix their own issue dates, Zhang said.

CHINA RECEIVES, UTILIZES MORE FOREIGN FUNDS

OWO61647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 6 (XINHUA) — China pulled in more foreign funds and better utilized them in 1986, a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

Vice-Minister Zhang Haoruo told foreign correspondents here during a press conference, China signed loan agreements worth 6.94 billion U.S. dollars in 1986, and utilized 4.83 billion during the year, up 96.6 percent and 93 percent respectively over 1985 figures." [quotation marks as received]

"China also approved 1,462 foreign-invested enterprises in 1986, involving 3.308 billion U.S. dollars in foreign investment," according to Zhang, "and although the number of approved projects and contract value of foreign investment was less than the previous year, the amount actually invested was 2.155 billion U.S. dollars, 10 percent more than 1985."

"The investment structure has improved," Zhang said, adding 76 percent of the approved projects in 1986 were related to industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, transportation, taxi fleets were limited. Of those production-related enterprises, more now boast higher levels of technology.

"To date, 3,000 foreign-funded enterprises have started production, and most are running smoothly," according to Zhang.

A few enterprises encountered problems like the Beijing Jeep Company, a Sino-U.S. joint venture, which had difficulties in importing parts in the first half of 1986. The Chinese Government has tried to help the company overcome its difficulties, and as a result, Beijing Jeep earned profits over 40 million yuan (10.8 million U.S. dollars) last year, and was able to maintain its foreign currency balance.

"A.T. Kearney, a well-known U.S. international management consulting company, interviewed 70 U.S. firms who invested in China in 1986," Zhang said, adding the self evaluation of their operations in China was: 22 percent, very good; 28 percent, good; 44 percent, normal; and 6 percent not successful.

Zhang stressed, "China will continue to work hard to perfect its legislation and improve its investment climate this year."

The central government introduced the 22-article provisions on encouraging foreign investment last autumn, and since that time the government has also issued 8 documents of detailed regulations for the provisions' implementation, and more regulations will be worked out and published in the near future.

In response to a question Zhang said, "Foreign investors appreciate the efforts made by the Chinese Government, and maintain that China's investment climate has really improved."

"Of course, the 22-article provisions can not solve all the problems," he said, "and will continue to make necessary adjustments to the provisions during their implementation"

The central government and localities now have set up task forces in charge of foreign investment, and materials-supply centers and service companies have been established in many areas to provide better service for foreign-funded enterprises.

Zhang said, "More efforts will be made in directing foreign investment this year."

"More export-oriented and technologically-advanced enterprises will be encouraged and will receive preferential treatment," according to Zhang, "and at the same time, measures will be taken to help improve management skills of Chinese personnel working in joint ventures."

In response to another question, Zhang said, "China's political and economic reforms will promote foreign capital utilization, not reduce it."

"The focus of the reforms is to increase the activity of enterprises, and increase their competitiveness," he said, "and we need to utilize more foreign capital, and import advanced technology and managerial knowhow."

When asked if China's shortage of foreign currency would affect its use of foreign funds, Zhang said, "China's 1986 foreign trade deficit was less than 1985, and non-trade income increased." "China's present reserves of foreign currency will not affect the country's ability to pay," he added.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade will hold an investment symposium in Hanover, the United States and with the European Economic Community, and localities will also schedule similar symposiums.

According to the information from investment symposiums held so far in Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Shandong and Jiangsu Provinces, Zhang expects more foreign investors to come to China this year.

CIRCULAR ON ADOPTING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

OW081105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council issued a circular on 5 March on circulating the State Economic Commission's report on plans to speed up the adoption of international standards.

The circular points out: The adoption of international standards is one of China's important technological policies. It is an important measure to promote technological progress, improve product quality, and carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan's objective of ensuring that "by 1990, the quality and properties of about 40 percent of our major industrial products will reach the level of advanced countries of the late 1970's, or early 1980's." People's governments at all levels and all relevant departments under the State Council must include standardization work in the agendas of meetings on important topics, adopt effective measures, vigorously promote standardization work, and guarantee the fulfillment of tasks listed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The State Economic Commission's report on the plan to speed up the adoption of international standards points out: Currently, international standards or advanced overseas standards have been adopted for only about 20 percent of the more than 6,000 major industrial and farm products produced in China. Of the more than 1,000 national standards set in China each year, only about one-third are international standards or advanced overseas standards. Currently, the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) have more than 8,100 international standards, while we have adopted only over 2,500 standards. Our poor product quality and tardiness in international standardization not only affect the improvement of our product quality, but also produce poor economic results. Therefore, the adoption of international standards and advanced overseas standards is an urgent task in current national economic work.

The State Economic Commission, in its report, sets the following demands: It is necessary, by the end of 1990, to turn into Chinese standards all the more than 4,400 international standards which we have not yet adopted but suit our national conditions. It is necessary to adopt international standards and advanced overseas standards, by stages and at various times during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for China's more than 6,000 major industrial and farm products. It is necessary by 1988 to adopt international standards and advanced overseas standards for the more than 2,400 industrial and farm products urgently needed for economic construction and export, with products of the metallurgical, nonferrous metal, chemical, building material, machine-building, electronic, light, and textile industries constituting 40 to 50 percent of the major products, and products of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery constituting 30 percent. It is necessary to set standards for the remaining products by 1989. The State Standardization Bureau and all departments in charge will jointly draw up annual plans and supervise and urge their implementation.

The report points out: To speed up in an all-round way the adoption of international standards and advanced overseas standards is one of China's important measures to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and improve product quality. Therefore, it is necessary to set high criteria and strict demands, speed up efforts, aim at international standards and advanced overseas standards, and set high criteria for Chinese national standards. In adopting international standards and advanced overseas standards which suit our national conditions, it is necessary to basically adopt the pattern of "direct adoption, verification through practice, supplementation and revision." It is necessary to observe international standards step by step and in a planned way and adopt economic measures to reach objectives within the set time limits by integrating this with the "upgrading" plans of enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to grade products when setting standards, thus providing a technical basis for pricing products according to their quality and grades and encouraging enterprises to produce fine-quality products. Products whose quality and properties reach advanced international levels are high-class products; those that reach average international levels are first-class products; those that reach average advanced Chinese levels are up-to-standard products. All departments in charge must set time limits for enterprise production of high-class and first-class products.

The report points out: It is necessary to adopt administrative and economic measures to expedite the adoption of international standards. It is necessary to carry out the pricing policy of setting high prices for high-class products. It is necessary to widen the gap between prices of high-class products, first-class products, and up-to-standard products. Advanced sample machines should be given reduction or exemption of import customs tax and product tax (or value-added tax) if they are to be used for the purpose of analysis and the adoption of advanced overseas standards. The state must, on a first-priority basis, provide those enterprises adopting international standards with guarantees in terms of energy and raw and other materials supply, loans, transport, and technology.

The report also points out: It is necessary to closely integrate technical transformation, the import of technology, and the tackling of difficult technological problems with the adoption of international standards. It is also necessary to strengthen supervision of quality control and carry out quality confirmation.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIRCULAR ON ECONOMY DRIVE

OWO51305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0634 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce issued a circular today to all localities, outlining steps to be taken by commercial departments in the campaign for promoting production and practicing economy, increasing revenues and reducing expenses. The target is to generate an additional 1 billion yuan in contributions to the state this year, in excess of taxes required by laws and regulations. In order to meet this goal, the Ministry of Commerce set forth the following measures:

1. Deepen enterprise reform to raise economic effectiveness. Make sure all channels are open to ensure brisk circulation of commodities. Expand buying and selling. Conscientiously procure and readily stock marketable brand-name, high-quality products, daily necessities, and small commodities, to meet consumers' needs at various levels and in many ways.

2. Tackle losses and raise profits. The focus is on food and vegetable enterprises suffering operational losses and on other money-losing enterprises.

The managers (plant directors) of these enterprises should adopt management by purpose and assign quotas for raising profits or reducing losses by subordinate divisions, departments, and groups according to the organizational chart, as well as by the various operational links, making sure they take charge of accounting and management at their respective levels.

3. Conduct an overall inventory of stocks. Speed up commodity circulation. Strengthen management of funds and expenses. Vigorously stage a mass campaign for increasing revenues and reducing expenses. Forbid unauthorized purchases of controlled commodities.

4. Tighten up financial and economical discipline. Firmly curb indiscriminate price hikes, collection of fees, issuance of cash or material awards, and other malpractices. Conduct auditing conscientiously.

COMMERCE MINISTER LIU YI ON COMMERCIAL REFORMS

OWO31004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- China will continue to further commercial reforms this year in order to maintain the brisk and stable market, Commerce Minister Liu Yi told a national meeting which is in session here today.

Attending the eight-day meeting, which opened February 25, are commerce directors from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities throughout the country. The main topics under discussion are reforms and market arrangement.

China has carried out a series of reforms of its commercial systems in the past few years, including reforms of the state monopoly for purchase and marketing, management methods and wholesale outlets.

Liu Yi said, state-owned wholesale enterprises should give priority this year to the development of new forms of wholesale to meet the demands of inter-trade circulation. New wholesale networks run by state-owned enterprises should be explored, he added. He stressed that the reform of wholesale systems is not to weaken the position and role of the state-owned wholesalers but to strengthen competition.

The reform of the circulation system for agricultural and sideline products should be carried out in accordance with the basic needs of China's one billion people and the actual conditions of its farm and sideline production, Liu said. Under the guiding principle of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy, the state must have a stable supply source for commodities which are of vital importance to the national economy and people's livelihood.

In recent years, China has reformed the state purchasing system for some farm and sideline products, set up wholesale centers, developed rural and urban marketing centers and circulated goods through multiple channels. However, the problems that affect normal circulation have not yet been resolved.

Liu pointed out, the reform of the pricing system is the key to the reform of the economic structure as a whole. The difficulty at present is that enterprises want to fix prices independently to gain more profits but the state and consumers can not afford many higher priced items. All this means the adjustment of prices is greatly restricted.

The prices of some commodities should be adjusted according to differences in quality. And measures should be taken to coordinate the prices for some agricultural and sideline products on which the price controls have been lifted, so as to prevent sharp price fluctuations.

Liu Yi urged commercial departments to further reform big and medium-sized commercial enterprises.

Urges Smooth Commodity Supply

OW031120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Commercial units are urged to take effective measures to arrange a smooth supply of commodities that are of vital importance to the national economy and people's livelihood so as to keep the market basically stable and brisk this year.

Minister of Commerce Liu Yi told a national meeting, which opened here February 25, that the 1986 market was flourishing and basically stable, and retail sales came to 495 billion yuan (134 billion U.S. dollars) in that year, a 15 percent increase over the 1985 figure.

According to statistics, the 1986 purchases of agricultural and sideline products by the units under the Ministry of Commerce amounted to 101.6 billion yuan (27.4 billion U.S. dollars), and that of industrial products came to 148.1 billion yuan (40 billion U.S. dollars), up by 11.1 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, over the 1985 figures.

To arrange an adequate supply of food, clothing and daily necessities for China's one billion population, the state has taken a series of measures to support production and strengthen the work of purchasing and marketing. The central government has raised the purchasing prices for maize and rice in some areas, and supplied farmers with quality fertilizers and diesel fuel at state-fixed prices. All this has played an important role in promoting grain production and increasing purchase of cereals.

Liu urged the commercial departments to inform the manufacturers of the needs of the market in time and help them produce more marketable commodities.

"We will continue to give priority to the work of making rural markets prosper this year," Liu said. "The rural supply and marketing co-ops may approach cities directly to organize industrial products for sale in the countryside."

STATE INVESTMENT DECISIONMAKING PROCESS VIEWED

HK090531 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Chen Caihong (7115 1752 5725): "Who Should Make the Concrete Decisions Over State Investment Projects?"]

[Text] There should be a concrete process for making decisions over state investment projects. In the original state investment structure, the decisionmaking process concerning the investment projects was divided into two parts:

First, the State Planning Department made decisions on some large-scale or super-scale projects; then, the remaining funds were allocated to various economic departments, which could arrange their specific projects. Under the conditions of a planned economy, it gives no cause for much criticism that the State Planning Department exercises the decisionmaking power over state investment projects. However, with the in-depth development of reform, some problems have appeared in the part of concrete investment projects decided and handled by various economic departments with the funds appropriated by the state.

Now, the functions of the economic departments in directly managing the enterprises in various industries have begun to weaken or vanish, and their economic management functions have been passed to some authoritative national economic organizations. For example, a Machine-Building Industry Committee has been formed jointly by the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Ordinance Industry, coupled with such national corporations as the Automotive Industry Corporation. Under these circumstances, the departments in charge may not grasp the concrete and all-round conditions of various enterprises. If these departments continue to make decisions over large numbers of concrete investment projects, this may not achieve good economic results. However, if the investment funds are distributed to the national corporations, which are then authorized to make investment decisions, this may cause a contradiction between the state ownership of these funds and the non-state control of the use of these funds. Some comrades proposed that the Construction Bank be authorized to act as the state's representative in making state investment decisions. However, the Construction Bank is not an investment decisionmaking entity and has no decisionmaking power over specific investment projects. Moreover, the bank has its own independent economic interests. So it cannot perform this function. Now, a realistic way to solve this issue is to set up a new state institution to make decisions over state investment projects.

First, the State Investment Bureau should be set up at both the central and local levels. The funds of the Central Investment Bureau comes from the financial revenue of the central government; while a small part of funds of the local investment bureaus are appropriated by the Central Finance Department, with a large part of funds being raised by the local governments' incomes.

Second, the Central Investment Bureau mainly decides on national investment projects that may cut across a number of localities or affect a number of localities; while the local investment bureaus mainly decide on large-scale and medium-sized investment projects inside the localities.

Third, both the central and local investment bureaus are state institutions responsible for making decisions on state investment projects, and they should solely represent and serve the state interests.

Fourth, a whole set of scientific procedures for making investment decisions should be formulated. They should include explicit terms, index, and assessment standards for preparations of a project, the inspection of the basic investment conditions, the formulation of a concrete investment plan, to the examination and approval of the plan.

Thus, the state investment decisionmaking process will be well developed: The state planning authorities decide on state investment in large-scale and super-scale projects; the economic departments in charge of various industries coordinate the transformation projects and small projects inside various trades; the investment bureaus mainly decide on large-scale and medium-sized investment projects, with the central funds being arranged by the Central Investment Bureau and local financial funds being arranged by the local investment bureaus.

STATE ENTERPRISE PERSONNEL APPOINTED, DISMISSED

OMOB0805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0311 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) — The State Council has appointed and dismissed a number of personnel working for state enterprises.

Hu Ziang has been appointed chairman of the board of directors of the China Industry, Commerce, and Economy Development Corporation; Zhang Jingli, Gu Gengyu, Huang Liangchen, Sun Xiaocun, Chen Qixiang, and Wan Guoquan have been appointed vice chairmen; and Zou Siyi, vice chairman and general manager. Zhong Yiming has been appointed president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation. Li Xiangrui has been appointed chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the Bank of Communications.

Qin Wencai has been removed from his post as president of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation.

CRAFT SALES ABROAD RISE FOLLOWING 4-YEAR SLUMP

HK060224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Mar 87 p 2

[By Liu Hong]

[Text] China's export of arts and crafts has geared up following a four-year slump that began in 1982. Last year these exports earned the country \$1.44 billion in foreign exchange, up 36.5 per cent over 1985 and 13.2 per cent above the record year of 1981.

Among the 800 or so varieties of products exported in 1986, finished products accounted for more than 40 per cent as against only 10 per cent in the past, the Deputy General Manager of China Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation, Bai Changhui, told CHINA DAILY.

The business success is also due to a move by the corporation to develop new products in accordance with modern trends on the world market that demand arts and crafts works of practical use as well as for ornamentation.

Traditional Chinese products are mostly expensive ornaments, like classical vases, paintings, antiques, cloisonne and carvings of ivory, jade, stone and wood.

"With a younger generation making up a large proportion of the overseas consumers, the market for these ornamental works has shrunk considerably in recent years," Bai Changhui said.

Now the major Chinese products exported include drawn-thread work and embroidery, ceramics, furniture, decorative daily-use articles, woven articles made from wicker, bamboo strips, straw, corn husks and ornaments and jewellery as well. Drawnwork and embroidery had the largest business volume last year, topping \$400 million, up 27.6 per cent in 1985.

Hong Kong and Macao, North America, Japan and Western Europe are the four primary markets, importing about 80 per cent of the arts-and-crafts products sold by China.

Hong Kong and Macao are the biggest buyers. But more than 80 per cent of the Chinese products they import are resold to West Europe.

Though China expects a still brisker arts and crafts business this year, it faces strong competition from other countries. Its expensive jewellery cannot rival that made in Italy and some other Western European countries.

Its ceramic goods are inferior to Japanese and Italian products. Woven articles it exports encounter a challenge from Taiwan Province, the Philippines, South Korea and some Eastern European countries.

"The prospect of an extending market for Chinese goods depends on the improvement of quality, service, transport and ability to adapt to market changes," Bai said.

Jiangxi Province's failure to adjust to changes in the overseas market has caused it to lose its position as a leading producer of the country's export ceramics. The province, a ceramic production centre for nearly 1,000 years, now only turns out traditional goods.

The business volume from ceramic exports was \$140 million last year, "an unsatisfactory amount considering China's abundant resources of fine quality kaolin, its large production capacity and its long history in the trade," Bai noted.

Bai also complained about inadequate investment in developing new arts and crafts products and the lack of overall management in the export field.

ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS BEIJING FOREIGN TRADE FAIR

OW201313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 19 Feb 87

[By reporter Li Yafei]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- Over 1,000 foreign friends from economic and trade circles in some 60 countries and regions around the world gathered at the Beijing Exhibition Hall today to attend the first Foreign trade fair sponsored by the municipality. [passage omitted]

According to reports, Beijing municipality's economic exchange and trade with foreign countries have grown rapidly in recent years. Its export commodities have increased from exclusively handicraft to scores of major categories, including light and textile industrial products, electrical and mechanical engineering goods, grain, oil, and other food items. The more than 100 kinds of export commodities are sold, in great variety, in some 300 countries in the world. Last year, the municipality's exports exceeded U.S.\$700 million. In addition to export commodities, 283 economic and technological cooperative projects will be offered to foreign businessmen in the current trade fair.

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu and Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong, as well as officials from relevant departments, attended the opening ceremony of the trade fair.

ANHUI GOVERNOR URGES EXPENDITURE CURTAILMENT

OWO30733 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial government held a provincial meeting of commissioners, mayors, and county heads, calling for a resolute implementation of the policy of the party Central Committee and the State Council ensuring, as well as curtailing, construction in the three fields by deepening the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and cut expenses. The meeting decided to cut Anhui's 1987 expenditure by 18 percent across the board, except for those subsidizing prices, social welfare, and wages of employees, to guarantee a sustained, stable, and balanced growth in the economy.

During the meeting, which was held in Hefei from 24 to 28 February, the guidelines of a national conference of governors were transmitted; participants studied speeches by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council, reviewed economic development in Anhui, and planned this year's economic work. They also mapped out specific plans for carrying out the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and cut expenses in the province.

Governor Wang Yuzhao presided over, and spoke at, the meeting. He said: Cutting down expenditure is a current, pressing task. The scientific analysis by the party Central Committee and the State Council on the nationwide economic situation reflects the condition in Anhui. As in the country as a whole, our province is experiencing an overextended economy, manifested mainly in the drastic increase in extrabudgetary investment, excessive investment on nonproductive construction, and excessive expenditure on nonproductive items. [passage omitted]

Why have these problems arisen? Governor Wang pointed out: First they are caused by a guiding ideology which, eager to seek quick successes, has failed to take measures suited to the reality in Anhui and has set excessive demands to develop the province, regardless of its condition and strength. Second, they are caused by a desire to blindly compare Anhui with developed coastal provinces, in spite of our weak foundations. [passage omitted] Third, they are caused by the weakening of the spirit of working hard and building up the country thriftily among some comrades who, as the situation has improved and the economy developed, have become extravagant when it comes to expenditure for production, circulation, capital construction, and administrative expenses. [passage omitted]

Governor Wang said: Currently, it is necessary to continue the inventory of investment in fixed assets and reconstruction projects to ensure construction of projects in the three fields, that is, those covered by the plan -- productive, and key state and provincial projects -- especially those which can be completed and put into production this year, and to curtail construction of those not covered by the plan -- nonproductive, ordinary, and nonessential projects.

Governor Wang urged governments at all levels to strengthen leadership, improve work style, and go deep into the grass-roots to harness the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of people and do more concrete work for them. [passage omitted]

Also attending the meeting were Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Cheng Guanghua, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Kang Zhijie, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zheng Jiaqi, vice chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee; and Meng Fulin, Shao Ming, Yang Jike, Wang Houhang, and Song Ming. Former vice governors and advisors to the provincial government Huang Yu, Hu Tan, (Guo Qixiang), and (Liu Zengtian) also attended.

FUJIAN GOVERNOR NOTES PROBLEMS IN ECONOMY

OWO70621 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Governor Hu Ping delivered a speech on implementing the central guidelines and ensuring success of Fujian's economic work at a provincial meeting of commissioners and mayors on 20 February. [passage omitted] Comrade Hu Ping centered his discussion on six issues:

1. Uphold the principle of seeking long-term, stable economic development. Fujian's current political and economic situation is good because it is marked by social stability and unity and sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development. However, there are also many problems. These problems include low economic efficiency, irrational economic structure, and unbalanced development of different regions. There also are some important restrictive factors. Apart from objective restrictive conditions, these problems have been caused by being overly ambitious, seeking overly rapid economic development, and carrying out economic work on an extremely large scale, all of which have existed, in varying degrees, in the guiding ideology for some time. And society has been fraught with serious ostentation, extravagance, and waste. Therefore, it is necessary to stress, in the guiding ideology, the need to relieve the "overheated" atmosphere; act according to one's ability; advance steadily; and straighten out the relationship between what is needed and what can be done. It is essential to seek economic benefits and launch extensive activities to increase production, practice economy, expand revenues, and reduce expenditures. Rivalries should be avoided, and efforts should be made to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and to properly handle the relationship between partial and overall interests. It is necessary to discourage high consumption; to abide by the principle of bringing the consumption level in line with economic development; and to properly handle the relationship between short-term and long-term interests and the relationship among individual, collective, and state interests. In restructuring agriculture, it is essential to take a practical approach, ensure steady increases in grain output, and correctly manage the relationship between developing grain production and developing a diversified economy. It is necessary to avoid formalism; to perform undiluted "practical work," and to seek solid "practical benefits."

2. Launch an extensive and thoroughgoing campaign to increase production, practice economy, expand revenues, and reduce expenditures. He said: Launching an extensive and thoroughgoing campaign to increase production, practice economy, expand revenues, and reduce expenditures is not an emergency measure but a long-term strategic task. With its "tight economy," Fujian finds it particularly important to increase production, practice economy, expand revenues, and reduce expenditures. Emphasis should be placed on striving to step up the production of marketable products; manufacturing more export commodities; improving product quality; and lowering material consumption. Stress should also be laid on reining in the scale of investment in fixed assets; guaranteeing key construction projects; strengthening agricultural foundations; ensuring steady growth in grain output; seeking all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery; opening new markets; expanding sales; reducing operational expenses; and improving services. It is necessary to curtail excessive expenditures and vigorously step up tax administration and collection. [passage omitted]

3. Further reform and promote the open policy. He said: All reforms should be carried out on the basis of promoting social productivity. This year's reforms should be focused on reinforcing agricultural foundations and invigorating enterprises, especially large and medium-scale enterprises, in order to bring their basic and pivotal role in the national economy into full play. Rural reforms should be based on efforts to strengthen agricultural foundations. [passage omitted]

In opening to the outside world, it is necessary to continue to establish an export-oriented economy with the primary purpose of increasing export-generated foreign exchange. In bringing in foreign capital, it is necessary to continue to step up overall management and guide the proper use of foreign capital. [passage omitted]

4. Strictly control the investment scale and continue to readjust the direction of investment. He noted: It is necessary to incorporate investments in fixed assets throughout society — including investments in enterprises owned by the state, collectives, or individuals and Chinese investments in Sino-foreign joint enterprises — into Fujian's plan for investment in local fixed assets. This year's investment in fixed assets should not exceed the planned scale. Investments covered by the budget are mainly intended for projects that are under construction or nearing completion. New projects should be reported to the provincial authorities for strict screening and approval. Nonproductive projects should be strictly reined in by firmly curtailing the building of expendable projects. While investment in developing agriculture and intellectual resources should not be curtailed, other ordinary production projects should be curbed as necessary. At the same time, it is necessary to make planned projects under construction, key projects in particular, a success. [passage omitted]

5. Make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood and control population growth. He stated: Attention should be paid to making proper arrangements for the people's livelihood, with emphasis on improving the market situation and controlling commodity prices. [passage omitted]

It is necessary to slow down population growth by controlling the birth rate while launching production efforts. [passage omitted]

6. Uphold the four cardinal principles and ensure smooth progress in economic construction. He said: It is essential to remain sober-minded at all times in the future; follow the correct course of upholding the four cardinal principles, reform, the open policy, and economic invigoration; take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization; and resolutely engage in carrying out reform, the open policy, and economic invigoration. It is necessary to promote the concept of overall interests; subordinate partial interests to overall interests; transform the leadership style; upgrade scientific policymaking; and serve the grass roots. [passage omitted]

FUJIAN'S CHEN GUANGYI TOURS RURAL AREAS

OW061117 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee; Yuan Qitong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CPC Committee; and cadres of the concerned provincial and municipal departments are touring the rural areas in Lianjiang and Fuqing Counties to carry out investigation and study, publicize and explain the central authorities' important document calling for further rural reform efforts, and see what is being done for spring farming.

In the past few days, Comrade Chen Guangyi and the others have visited villages in Lianjiang County's townships of Pandu, Daguanban, Huangqi, Tailu, and Liaoyan, and Fuqing County's townships of Honglu, Keyu, Yuxi, and Xincuo to call on specialized households and inspect village and town enterprises and land reclamation bases there. On the afternoon of 21 February, they held a meeting in Liucuo Village, Yuxi Town, Fuqing County, with nine of the peasants engaged in specialized production in the county, to study the central authorities' document with them. [passage omitted]

These peasant professionals all reported that the recent student unrest and personnel changes made by the central authorities had caused them worry about possible policy changes. Their misgivings were allayed after several of this year's documents issued by the central authorities, including the one calling for further rural reform efforts, had been disseminated. Nevertheless, they were still not completely reassured. In view of this, Comrade Chen Guangyi asked the other comrades at the meeting to join him in studying the relevant passages of the central authorities' document. He also reminded them of the "five no-changes", spelled out by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his speech at the central organs' Spring Festival gathering. These are: There will be no change in urban and rural policies or in domestic and foreign policies; no change in the policy of all-round reform; no change in the policy for opening to the outside world; no change in the policy of invigorating the economy, and no change in the policy of respecting knowledge and talented people. Not only will there be no change in these policies, but they will be implemented further and better. He pointed out: Everyone has accomplished something in his own undertakings in these few years, and we should attribute this to the line followed by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th CPC Central Committee. The line calls for building socialism with Chinese characteristics by proceeding from the actual situation in China. To use everyday language, it is aimed at making the country powerful and the people rich. The most fundamental thing about the line is it stresses adherence to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. Combating bourgeois liberalization will be carried out only within the political and ideological realm and within the party. It will not be carried out outside the party or in the rural areas. As long as you act in accordance with the party's policies, as long as you observe the law, act in a civilized manner, and work hard to attain prosperity, you can do whatever you want, as boldly and freely as you wish. Everyone was pleased to hear this. [passage omitted]

Chen Guangyi warmly praised the Overseas Chinese and their dependents for enthusiastically displaying their love for the motherland and their hometowns. He also pointed out: As Comrade Xiaoping has said instead of digressing from the policy of opening to the outside world, more should be done to further implement it. Our province will make still greater strides and take still more practical steps to implement the policy of opening to the outside world. This heartwarming assurance made everyone present happy. [passage omitted]

FUJIAN GOVERNOR VISITS OVERSEAS CHINESE FAMILIES

OWO61407 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and Yuan Qitong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Fuzhou city party committee, visited families of Overseas Chinese in Fuqing County on the morning of 22 February. [passage omitted]

During the visit, Chen Guangyi asked the families to relay his greetings to their relatives abroad. He said that Overseas Chinese are welcome to return to visit and to invest in their hometowns. He added that the party's policy of opening to the outside world is a fundamental national policy and will never change.

JIANGXI STATISTICS ON 1986 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OWO30933 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] New achievements were made in our province's economic and social development in 1986.

A statistics communique issued by the provincial statistical bureau on 28 February states: Last year, the total product of society in our province came to 40.6 billion yuan, increasing 9.5 percent over the 1985 figure; the total value of industrial and agricultural output was 29.2 billion yuan, up 10.5 percent; provincial income was 18.91 billion yuan, 7.6 percent higher than in 1985; and the gross domestic product was 22.69 billion yuan, a 7.8 percent increase over the previous year. The province's economy has developed steadily.

The communique points out: The province's scale of investment in fixed assets was brought under control in 1986, and the investment structure was improved. Total investment by state-owned enterprises in capital construction increased 3.4 percent over the previous year, which was lower than a 9.8 percent increase in 1985. The construction of key projects was accelerated, and 4 large and medium-sized projects and single items attached to 10 large and medium sized projects were completed and put into operation in 1986. It was a year in which the largest number of projects was put into operation and the biggest production capability was added in the province since the founding of the PRC. Both the urban and rural markets have been brisk. The province's total volume of retail sales increased 13.3 percent over the 1985 figure, or 7.1 percent, after allowing for price increases. The volume of the province's exports topped \$300 million for the first time, 18.7 percent more than in the previous year. Incomes of people in both urban and rural areas continued to increase. According to a sample survey, average per capita income of a peasant was 395.63 yuan in 1986, up 4.9 percent from the previous year. On the average, each of the residents in the cities had 675.72 yuan for his or her living expenses, a 23.9 percent increase over the 1985 figure. After allowing for price increases, the income of urban residents actually went up by 16.9 percent. New progress was made in science, culture, education, public health, sports, and the building of spiritual civilization. Noticeable changes have taken place in the construction and economic development of old revolutionary base areas.

The communique points out: The main problems in the province's economic development in 1986 were: Economic results in production and circulation of commodities were not ideal enough, readjustments in the structure of production and of goods kept in stock had got to be made according to the change in demand and supply in the market, and some social demands remained high. It is necessary to extensively carry out a campaign to increase production and practice economy and increase revenues and retrench expenditures, deepen the reform of enterprises, and achieve better economic results in the province this year. Continued efforts should be made to control extremely high social demand and to keep the province's economy developing steadily.

PARTY RECTIFICATION ENDS IN NANJING SUBURBS

OW050421 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] According to a NANJING RIBAO report, party rectification at the village level had completely ended in Nanjing City's suburbs by 28 February. Party rectification in the city's suburbs involved 1,797 village party branches and 50,171 party members..

During the village-level party rectification, positive education was persistently carried out to raise party members' political consciousness; and serious efforts were made to solve major problems, rectify unhealthy tendencies, and purify party organizations. As a result, leading bodies have been strengthened.

GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION STUDIES MARXISM

OWO40851 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0645 GMT 3 Mar 87

[By reporters Zheng Guolian and Liu Nanchang]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- Under the new historical conditions the Guangzhou Military Region [GMR] party committee, by firmly supervising Marxist study among corps and division officers, has deepened their understanding of the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. By doing so it has adhered to the correct political course in building leading groups at all levels, and in guiding armed forces operations in various fields.

Since most GMR units are stationed in areas open to outside world and along the Vietnam frontline, they frequently encounter new situations and new problems. Moreover, their leading bodies are relatively new. The GMR party committee maintains that, under the new historical conditions, Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought continue to be the sharpest weapons for observing, analyzing, and solving all types of problems, and the fundamental means to guarantee the proper implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies; and that all leading groups must consider studying Marxist theory as the most important requirement in building themselves, and must firmly adhere to Marxism to guide their work in various fields. Based on this conviction, the GMT party committee made a special decision to intensify theoretical study among officers of various corps and divisions, and has enforced this decision by various means. [passage omitted]

Realizing that these officers had a relatively weak theoretical foundation, the GMT party committee stressed that study should be systematic and complete, and that the officers' theoretical foundation should be strengthened through a conscientious study of four basic theoretical subjects -- philosophy, political economics, scientific socialism, and the history of Chinese revolution. [passage omitted]

The GMR corps and division officers stressed that the study should be tied closely with problems arising in the course of upholding the four cardinal principles and in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world so that they can counter "left" as well as right interference and fully implement the party's line, principles, and policies. Since Guangdong became an open province with three special economic zones, some people have overemphasized the negative aspects of the open policy, pointing out that GMR units must guard against sugar-coated bullets from the special zones as well as real bullets from Vietnam. To help the corps and division officers properly implement the party's open policy and build their units, the GMR party committee guided them to study the party's policies and theoretical works and conduct investigation and study in rural areas and at factories in the special zones. In addition, the GMR also sponsored three seminars for units stationed in or near the special zones to exchange experience gained in implementing the open policy, and gradually unified everyone's understanding. They now realize that GMR units can benefit enormously from the special zones' positive aspects. For example, these zones, being a showcase of advanced technology, management, and knowledge as well as of the open policy, can broaden the units' vision; the zones' large number of experts, advanced technical facilities, and new information can facilitate the GMR units' scientific and cultural study and the training of dual-purpose personnel; the brisk economic activities in the special zone and open districts can help GMR units develop agricultural, industrial, and sideline production and improve their material and cultural life; and the diligence and enterprising spirit of people in the special zones and open districts can stimulate the GMR units' reform and creative spirit. [passage omitted]

In recent years the GMR units have often encountered new situations, and armed forces building has directly or indirectly been affected by all sorts of thinking in society. Instead of accepting these issues as they are, the GMR corps and division officers have been observing and handling these issues from a Marxist stand and viewpoint and by using Marxist methods, striving to answer the questions from a theoretical viewpoint and avoiding aimlessness and uncertainties. [passage omitted] To deal with certain trends in society, the party committees of various corps and divisions under the Guangxi Military District have restudied the Marxist and Leninist classics, paying special attention to the Marxist viewpoint on life values, the principle of socialist material benefit, and the armed forces' nature and role; the objective, historical, and theoretical basis of the revolutionary spirit of selflessness and fearing neither hardship nor death; as well as the relationship between implementing the current economic policies and advocating communist thinking, and between advocating sacrifice and acknowledging and safeguarding personal material benefits. After analyzing the essence and danger of erroneous ideas, they have come to understand that, under the new historical conditions, the spirit of selflessness and fearing neither hardship nor death is still an important aspect of socialist spiritual construction for the whole party and the whole country, and that this revolutionary spirit is still the armed forces' traditional magic weapon for crushing the enemy and a powerful spiritual support. [passage omitted]

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO ADDRESSES CADRE STUDY COURSE

HK070313 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Guangdong's first study course this year for department-level cadres and a refresher study course for party and government cadres opened in the provincial party committee's party school this morning. Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruoyu spoke at the opening ceremony.

These study courses, which have been personally approved by Comrade Lin Ruoyu, will focus on studying the CPC Central Committee documents, upholding the four cardinal principles, and opposing bourgeois liberalization. There will be six such courses, which will conclude in mid-June. They will give rotational training to departmental-level cadres by groups and batches.

Comrade Lin Ruoyu said: Organizing these study courses is the best way of conducting education in upholding the four cardinal principles and in implementing in an all-round way the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Those participating in the first course are undertaking the task of teachers in first undergoing education themselves.

Comrade Lin Ruoyu demanded that the participants in the first course display the good study style of linking theory with reality, further enhance their standards of correctly implementing the policies of reform and opening up, and raise their consciousness of opposing leftism or rightism as appropriate and their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. They should probe ways of stepping up ideological and political work in the new period and truly succeed in upholding the four cardinal principles. On returning to their own units in the future, they should do a good job in organizing the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

GUIZHOU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK020618 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The 23rd meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded victoriously on the afternoon of 1 March. The meeting adopted a resolution on holding the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, a resolution implementing a NPC Standing Committee decision on strengthening education in legality and safeguarding stability and unity, and a resolution on a report on the situation of national defense science and technology industry turning the production of military products into the production of civilian products. The meeting also adopted provisional regulations on holding parades and demonstrations in the province, the provisional rules on personnel appointments and removals in people's congress standing committees at all levels in the Guizhou Province, and provincial regulations on implementing the PRC forestry law in Guizhou Province. The meeting also adopted personnel appointments and removals.

Vice Chairman Ran Yannong presided over yesterday's plenary meeting. Zhang Yuhuan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Luo Dengyi, Bai Lin, Wang Zhenjiang, Qian Yunzhong, Liang Qangui, Zhou Yansong, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended yesterday's meeting. Also attending the meeting as observers were Vice Governor Zhang Yuqin, and (Xie Jinshan), president of the provincial Higher People's Court. The meeting decided to hold the fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress in Guiyang on 5 May 1987. The proposed agenda of the session is: To listen to, examine, and approve work reports given by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate; to examine and approve the provinces's economic and social development plan for 1987; and to examine and approve the province's final accounts for 1986 and budget for 1987.

The meeting adopted a resolution on implementing a NPC Standing Committee decision on strengthening education in legality and safeguarding stability and unity. The meeting held that the resolution adopted by the 19th meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on strengthening education in legality and safeguarding stability and unity is an important teaching material for conducting education for the people in legality with the Constitution as its center, and a powerful legal and ideological weapon for upholding the four cardinal principles, fighting bourgeois liberalization, and safeguarding stability and unity. The meeting unanimously supported this resolution. It held that implementing this resolution is of great importance to ensuring smooth progress of reform, opening up, and the socialist modernization drive and the successful fulfillment of the provinces' basic tasks and endeavoring targets during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

GUIZHOU APPROVES REGULATIONS ON DEMONSTRATIONS

HK040249 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 87

["Text" of Guizhou Temporary Regulations on Processions and Demonstrations, approved by the 23d meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on 1 March 1987]

[Text] 1. To ensure the freedom and rights of citizens to hold processions and demonstrations according to law, preserve normal order in society, production, work, teaching, scientific research, and the masses' daily life, and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization, these regulations have been formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law and in connection with actual conditions in Guizhou.

2. The people's government at all levels should protect processions and demonstrations held by citizens in accordance with the law. When exercising their rights to hold processions and demonstrations, the citizens may not harm the interests of the state, society, and the collective, and the legitimate freedoms and rights of other citizens.
3. The organizers of citizens' processions and demonstrations should submit a written application 7 days beforehand to the public security organs of the country, autonomous county, city, city subordinate to a city, or special zone where the event is to be held. Where more than one county is involved, written applications are to be submitted to the public security organs of the prefecture, autonomous prefecture, or city directly subordinate to the province. Where more than one prefecture, autonomous prefecture, or city subordinate to the province is involved, written application must be made to the provincial public security organs. The applications must explain the aim of the processions and demonstrations together with the number of participants, timing, location, and route, and should include the names, professions, and addresses of the organizers.
4. The public security organs should give permission for citizens' processions and demonstrations, except for those which violate the constitutional and legal provisions and harm the interests of the state, society, and the collective, and the legitimate freedoms and rights of other citizens. The public security organs should decide whether or not to permit a procession or demonstration within 3 days of receiving an application, and inform the organizers of their decision in writing. In view of the need to uphold public and traffic order, the public security organs can change the timing, location, and route applied for, and put forward corresponding demands. The public security organs should be responsible for maintaining traffic and public order for permitted processions and demonstrations.
5. The organizers of processions and demonstrations are responsible for the good order of the participants. Processions and demonstrations must be held according to the permitted aim, timing, location, and route. Participants in processions and demonstrations are not permitted to disrupt social order, block traffic, daub paint, put up banner slogans, or damage public facilities. They are not allowed to carry articles that threaten public safety such as weapons, inflammable materials, explosives, and so on. They are not permitted to force others to participate. They are not permitted to hamper or resist by violent or threatening methods the proper execution of duties by states organ work personnel.
6. The public security organs should take the necessary measures to admonish and put a stop to processions and demonstrations that violate these regulations. The public security and judicial organs will hold legally accountable those who engage in illegal and criminal activities in the course of processions and demonstrations, according to the seriousness of the case and the consequences.
7. These regulations also apply to gatherings that are of the nature of demonstrations, such as sit-ins and petitioning.
8. The provincial government is responsible for interpreting specific issues in the implementation of these regulations.
9. These regulations come into effect on the day of promulgation.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING HOLDS CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK061147 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 87

[Text] The 35th Standing Committee of the 8th municipal People's Congress was held on 25 February.

Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. After discussions, the meeting approved in principle the work report to be submitted by the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee to the sixth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress. It discussed the municipal government's "motion to be submitted concerning the decision on the flower and the tree of the capital," and decided to include it in the projected agenda of the sixth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress for discussion. It also discussed and approved a decision on revising the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's "Several Interim Regulations Concerning Motions," and decided to change the original provision that "a motion on the work within the scope of the functions and power of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, which is jointly signed by 15 or more deputies, may be submitted to the municipal People's Congress" into one which states that a motion jointly signed by 10 or more deputies may be submitted.

The meeting examined the projected namelists of the Presidium and secretary general of the sixth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress; the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Committee for Examining the National Economic and Social Development Plan and the financial budget; and the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Motions Examination Committee. It examined the projected agenda of the sixth session of the eighth municipal People's Congress. It also discussed and approved the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's "Decision on Approving the Members of the Electoral Committee of Fangshan District." In conclusion, it decided on personnel appointments and removals through secret ballot.

The Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Pan Yan, Ma Yaoji, Hou Jingru, Pu Jiexiu, She Diqing, Chen Mingshao, Zhang Dazhong, Li Guang, Xing Jun, Rong Yi, and Xia Qinlin were present at the meeting. Attending as novoting delegates were Liu Yunfeng, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; He Fangba chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of district and country People's Congress Standing Committees.

The personnel appointments and removals approved at the meeting were as follows:

1. Meng Xuenong [1322 1331 7593] was appointed director of the Beijing Municipal Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, and Yu Chunkai [0060 2504 7030] was removed from the post of director of the Beijing Municipal Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau.
2. Sun Zhiqiang [1327 1807 1730] was appointed director of the Beijing Municipal Tax Bureau, and Zuo Shan [1563 3790] was removed from the post of director of the Beijing Municipal Tax Bureau.
3. Liu Lin [0491 2651] was appointed director of the Beijing Municipal Auditing Bureau, and Wang Naiwu [3769 0035 2976] was removed from the post of director of the Beijing Municipal Auditing Bureau.

4. Hua Shufang [5478 3359 5364] was appointed director of the Beijing Municipal Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau, and Zhao Bin [6392 2430] was removed from the post of director of the Beijing Municipal Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau.

TIANJIN'S LI RUIHUAN AT GOVERNMENT OFFICE MEETING

SK090225 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpts] All units throughout the municipality should keep administrative expenses on the forefront of their thought while conducting the campaign on increasing production and practicing economy and on increasing revenue and reducing expenditures.

After listening to reports given by [names indistinct] chemical industrial companies at the municipal on-the-spot office meeting yesterday, Mayor Li Ruihuan stressed: The guidelines for the campaign to increase production and to practice economy are to stress politics and ideology. Party committees at all levels should concentrate their main energies on mobilizing the masses to enhance their ideology and understanding and to undertake their tasks entrusted by the state with the spirit of being masters of their own affairs. It is most important to make more contributions to the state and not seek more personal gains. [passage omitted]

Li Ruihuan said: In the campaign on increasing production and practicing economy, and on increasing revenue and reducing expenditures, we should exert strenuous efforts to raise the enthusiasm of enterprise workers, and to mobilize them to make meticulous calculations, to find out where they have lagged behind, to offer measures, to tap potential, to raise rational suggestions, to improve labor efficiency, and to lower cost and consumption. We should keep our eyes on tapping internal potential and by no means should we merely pay attention to given conditions.

At the end of his speech, Mayor Li Ruihuan said: While conducting the campaign on increasing production and practicing economy, all units throughout the municipality should have a clear and definite guiding ideology, a specific fighting goal, and a whole set of measures for ensuring a success. We should establish a strict responsibility system and implement all production targets among all workshops, sections, work shifts and groups, and each and every person so as to ensure a sound development in the campaign on increasing production and practicing economy and on increasing revenue and reducing expenditures.

Yesterday's municipal government on-the-spot meeting was held at a synthetic detergent plant. [passage omitted]

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MARCH 10, 1987